REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. VI NO. 15 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISH
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VI
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freig
apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAIS
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPA
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 367
Steamers will be despatched at r
intervals to Japan via Singapore and
kong.
For freight and other particulars
ding sailing, etc., please apply to the
signed.
M. UCHIYAM
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleplessness failing memory, brain fag, inapcity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results ofoverwork and dissipation. In cases of prematture of age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls give a wonderful and almost a miraculous effect.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 3-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRU AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market BOMBAY.

BANKING

ONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
to the Government in British East
nd Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
ed Capital £2,000,000
Capital £1,000,000
Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
0, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Chittagong	Mombassa
Rangoon	Nairobi
Mandalay	Nakuru
Colombo	Kisuma
Kandy	Jinja
Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

in New York and South America:—
Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One and shorter periods at rates of interest ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for Approved Customers and is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no is allowed when the sum secured does mount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
ble in the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia or hased or collected.
DRAFTS
granted on the Head Office and Branches he Bank and on the principal cities of ope, Africa, America and Australia. ittances may be by telegrams.
he Bank undertakes the purchase and of Government Securities, Stocks and es and receives same for safe custody ising Interest and Dividend when due. oans and Cash Credits granted on proved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Tongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD,
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,	
Batavia	Saigon Cebu	Pukot
Sourabaya	Haiphong Hoile	
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.
SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF CAUSTIC SODA, EXOLIC ACID, HYDROSULPHIDE ETC.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned.
26 drums Caustic soda of United Alcoly each of 1 cwt.
2 casks Exolic Acid wooden cask each of 7 to 7½ cwts.
1 cask Hydrosulphide concentrated powder each of 2 cwt.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, MILL STORE SUPPLIERS DYERS AND BLEACHERS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGESTS.
AUCTION SALE of English and Japanese Sulphate of Alumina, American Sodium Sulphate, English Tanic Acid Powder, English Bichromate of Soda, Zinc dust, English Bisulphate of soda, Bichromate Potash, English, White dextrine.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th Jan., 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort, by order of an office concerned, and on account and at the risk of the concerned parties.
20-25 tons Japanese sulphate of Alumina, each drum of 2 cwts, 16 to 17 per cent.
25 tons English sulphate of Alumina each bag of 2 cwts. 17 to 18 per cent.
17 tons American sodium sulphide in strong iron drums of about 230 lbs. each.
5 tons English Bichromate of soda each drum of 6-7 cwts.
20 cases Tanic Acid Powder English each case of 1 cwt.
5 tons English Bichromate of soda 6-7 cwts. in each drum.
3 tons Bichromate of soda each drum of 1 cwt.
50 cases Japanese Zinc dust each case of 133 lbs.
40 drums Bisulphate of soda Powder English each drum of 1 cwt.
3 tons Bichromate of Potash English each drum of 6 cwts.
2 tons Bichromate of Potash English each drum of 1 cwt.
5 tons Japanese White Dextrine each bag of 2 cwts.
450 bags best sago flour Singapore best quality.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
SALE TO-MORROW AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES GLAZED PRINTING PAPERS.
GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers concerned.
5 bales, Demi Glazed Printing papers 12 lbs.
15 bales Demi Glazed Printing papers 14 lbs.
10 bales Royal Glazed Printing papers 16 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST NAGPADA.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ramchandra Balaram and at the instructions from the Transferee of the Mortgage executed by the said Ramchandra Balaram on the 15th day of January, 1915 and made between the said Ramchandra Balaram Naik of the one part and Rehmatbai widow of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that plot of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon which said plot of land is known as plot No. 43 of the Estate of the Board situate lying and being at First Nagpada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 727 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 and street Nos. 11 and 12 and are bounded on or towards the East partly by plot No. 42 and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, on or towards the North partly by the land of the Trustees laid out as a service passage and partly by plot No. 42 of the said Estate leased to the Trustees of the Temple of Vithoba and on or towards the South by Second Peerkhan Street and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.
For further Particulars & Conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY. THE 17TH JANUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of Valuable made to order Household Furniture, Sets of Bronze Table Clocks, Large Gilt Figured Table Clock, Bronze Electric Figures, Large Fish Bowls, Glass Domes, Cottage Piano, etc., etc.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th day of Jan., 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane a joining the Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, mentasfes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and washhand tables, bronze onyx marble sets of table clocks, palm stands, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, sweet toned Cottage piano, etc., etc.
The property of Miss Vivian and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1918.

'The
Silk you have been
admiring!'
(1)
'YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
YOUR FASHION
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.
AUCTION SALE OF 29 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Runchoddas Mulji at his shop at Angreji Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thacker Narandas Lukhmidas.
29 packages, each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 19000 or others.
AUCTION SALE OF 140 REAMS BANK POST PAPERS AND 25 BALES JAPANESE FRENCH PAPER.
On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
140 reams Bank Post Papers.
25 bales, each 60 reams, each 400 sheets, Japanese French Papers, 11in. by 17in. wg. 3¼ to 3½ lbs.
AUCTION SALE OF 23 PACKAGES (CASES OR BALES) WHITE NENSOOKHS.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Bomanji Framji, at his shop at Anantruse Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Vithaldas Pranjiwandas.
23 packages, each about 150 pieces, White Nensookhs Nos. 37000 and 73000.
AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas at his shop at Govardhan Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Keshavji Govindji.
26 bales, each 50 pieces, Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 3600.
IMPORTANT TO PLUMBERS AND MERCHANTS
AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF 400 PIECES CAST IRON RAIN WATER JUNCTIONS PLUG BENDS, T. PIECES, ETC., ETC.
On FRIDAY, 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
138 pieces Cast Iron Rain water double junction, 4 inches.
139 pieces Cast Iron Plug Bends with doors, 3 inches.
46 pieces Cast Iron T. pieces, 4 inches.
90 pieces Cast Iron T. pieces, 3 inches.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
SALE ON MONDAY, THE 21ST JANUARY, 1918, AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INDIAN HAND-CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) WITH HOLY IDOLS OF GODS, SWEET-TONED FULL COMPASS SOLID IRON FRAMED PIANO, RICH SILVERWARE, PLATEDWARE ETC. OF SMITH, ESQ. AND OTHERS.
On MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard (where all the furniture is removed for sale) Fort, valuable Indian hand-carved household furniture (specially made to order) with idols of Gods, dining table, Curzon chairs by Devji Canji, low chairs, bookcase, rich wardrobe, carved revolving top centre table octagon table, sweet-toned full compass solid iron framed cottage piano, piano tuning operator, rich carpets, silverware, platedware, etc.
The property of Smith Esq. and others.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th January, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public Auction, on the premises, the materials of the structures standing on the Municipal land at Worli Hill.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th Jan., 1918.

CONSUMPTION
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS IN BOMBAY.
Husband writes 14th January:—
"She has no fever, no cough and no blood spitting and has gained 3½ lbs. in weight since my last report to you of 2nd instant."
MY SUCCESSES
in Bombay in cases that eminent Doctors declare "Incurable," "Hopeless," "Advanced" are really amazing.
CONSULTATIONS.
FRIDAY, 11-30 to 1-0 and 4 to 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. & 6-30 to 9 p.m.
at
ORIENT HOTEL
Full particulars and proofs from
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
LONAVLA.

DENTAL NOTICE
OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED
Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 203, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd

SAJAN & Co.
FOR
ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES
TAMARIND LANE, FORT BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line, or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 181, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.Sc. or a B.A. (in Science) as a full-time SCIENCE TEACHER. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS, New High School, Waudby Road, Fort. 1820

WANTED a Canarese knowing CLERK—able to correspond in Canarese and English. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 according to qualification. Apply personally AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, 109, Frere Road, Bombay. 1846

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced CONTRACTOR for the distribution amongst subscribers of a daily paper having a large circulation. Security required. Apply stating terms to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a **PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum.** 1245

WANTED—OFFICE SECRETARY and SALESMAN (both seperate) of high family for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, previous experience and lowest salary to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING **CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum.** 1177

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMART YOUNG MAN, who knows English and Guzerati and who is thoroughly acquainted with Bombay to act as a guide to the undersigned, living at 133, Sirdar Griha, near Crawford Market. The applicants to call between 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., with testimonials. Terms in person. P. LAKSHMINARASIAH. 1804

SITUATION WANTED.

COMMERCE GRADUATE, experienced Teacher in Book-keeping, competent Accountant, seeks ENGAGEMENT, whole-time or part-time. For particulars please apply Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1797

WANTED.

WANTED—Two-ton LOCO. STEAM CRANE, 5ft. 6in. gauge, state price, maker and length of Gib. Apply Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1782

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1805

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building, Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1835

TO BE LET

TO LET—Decent Office Premises, Ground Floor, centrally situated, Apollo Street. Apply sharp, Sole Agents, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele. No. 3430. 1845

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of right of pulling down and removing six buildings in line of 50ft. road will be held on 25-1-18 at 11 a.m. in Municipal office.

Terms can be had from Municipal Secretary.

N. S. KARANJIA,
Chairman, M. C.
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 14th January, 1918. 1843

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., for alterations and additions to the South extension of their Premises on Hornby Road.

The drawings, specification and schedule of rates may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, where forms of tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Tenders are to be sent into the office of the undersigned on or before 2 p.m. on 25th January, 1918.

Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. W. FRITCHLEY & SON,
Architects

Standard Building,
Hornby Road, Fort
Bombay, Jan. 16, 1918. 1838

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited up to the 28th February, 1918, for the purchase of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in liquidation) inclusive of cotton, cloth, yarn, stores etc.

The Mill is working and is situated at Jubbulpore in the C. P. and contains 15,295 ring spindles and 389 power looms.

The property is open to inspection.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE OFFICE ASSISTANT
to Liquidators,
The Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
Hanoomantal,
1842 Jubbulpore.

LOST.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos 0046 and 0407 of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., and also two GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of 3½ per cent. of the year 1900-1901 bearing Nos. 227267 and 227368 of the face value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively, standing in the name of the undersigned, having been LOST, the public are hereby warned against dealing with the said share certificates and Promissory Notes. Due notices relating to the said certificates and Notes have been given to the above company and the Public Debt Offices.

BALOOBHAI BHAGWANDAS JAVERI.
Bombay, 16th January, 1918. 1847

NOTICE

FOR SALE IN HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

ABOUT one hundred acres of excellent land a few yards from the Daulatabad Railway Station on the Metre Gauge Railway, comprising a garden, a house and seven wells in good condition.

The climate and soil are suitable for fruit culture.

Aurangabad and Daulatabad grapes, oranges and other fruits are well known throughout India.

The produce of third land commands several markets for instance Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona.

The garden contains the following trees in good condition. Income about one thousand rupees per annum.

Orange trees	130
Guava trees	360
Graft Mango trees	50
Seed Mango trees	2
Pomegranate trees	75
Fig trees	2
Tamarind trees	2
Custard Apple Trees	50
Ber Fruit Trees (which can be grafted)	100
Ber fruit graft trees	2
Babool trees	5
Reetha (soap-nut) tree	2

The property will be sold to the highest bid over Rs. 20,000/- received by the 24th February, 1918

(Sd) G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
1509 H. H. the Nizam's Government.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

PENDING the issue of final orders on the Diploma Scheme, as applicable to the whole of India, permission has been granted to hold the 1st Diploma Examination in 1918 for the Bombay Presidency only in accordance with the regulations sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

The Examination for the Award of a Government Diploma in Accountancy (on the basis of which Auditors' Certificates will hereafter be granted) will be held at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on Monday, 8th April 1918, and the following days.

Applications for the Examination must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board, so as to reach his office on or before 31st January, 1918, with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

Applications will be accepted from

(1) Qualified students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay;
(2) Holders of Auditors' Certificates granted by the Government of Bombay;
(3) University Graduates residing in the Presidency of Bombay;
and (4) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent Examination and have undergone practical training for a period of at least two years under a Chartered Accountant, an Incorporated Accountant, or the Holder of a permanent Auditor's Certificate, recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, and practising in the Presidency of Bombay.

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board,
Bombay.

65, Apollo Street,
Bombay, January, 1918. 1844

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that our client Mr. MAHOMED HASHAM HAJI ESMAIL CHHOTANI has to-day changed the name and style of his sole business in timber, onions, etc., which uptil now he had been carrying on in the name and style of Jan Mahomed Haji Usman and Co., in Bombay Madras, Singapore and other places to "MAHOMED HASHAM HAJI ESMAIL CHHOTANI" Our client was and still is the sole owner of the said business and no one else has any interest therein.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mahomed Hasham
Haji Esmail Chhotani.

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1840

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHUGWAN TULLOCK, late of Bombay, Marwadi, Hindu Inhabitant, a money-lender, residing at Dadar, without the Fort, deceased, limited to the period of minority of his son Rakidas.

TARACHAND TALOCKJI, Marwadi, Hindu Inhabitant, a money-lender, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted attorney of Bai Tejaun, the widow of the said deceased and mother and natural guardian of the said Rakhdas, a minor ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BACHELOR, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of January, 1918.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

1849

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEVAPPA ANNAPPA BELLAD, late of Kurundwad, a Native State, in the Bombay Presidency, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

The STATE of KURUNDWAD (Senior), a Native State, in the Presidency of Bombay by the State Karbhari, Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Sovani, of Kurundwad, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Sardar Graha, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 21st day of December, 1917.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

1348

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that our client Mr. MAHOMED HASHAM HAJI ESMAIL CHHOTANI has from ... dispensed with the services of JAN MAHOMED HAJI USMAN, whom he had employed as a Commission Agent and Sales-man in his business of timbers, onions, etc., which business was uptil now being carried on in the name and style of Jan Mahomed Haji Usman and Co. and will now be carried on under the name and style of Mahomed Hasham Haji Esmail Chhotani. Anyone henceforth dealing with the said Jan Mahomed Haji Usman as an agent of our client in the said business of our client will be doing so at his own risk and our client will be in no way responsible for any transaction purporting to be henceforth entered into by the said Jan Mahomed Haji Usman on our client's behalf.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mahomed Hasham
Haji Esmail Chhotani.

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1839

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. MOTIRAM WAGHJI, the administrator of the property and credits of the deceased Kheraj Liladhar the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 91-3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Nos. 3186 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Collector of assessment under Old No. 19 E. and No. 37 and newly assessed under B Ward No. 4794 and Street Nos. 126-128, and bearing new Survey No. 3186 all which premises are situate, lying and being on the west side of the Argyle Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gomat Mechji on or towards the East by public thoroughfare called Argyle Road on or towards the South by the property of Mavji Pragji and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1918.

KHANDVALA & CO.,
1836 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS, Messrs. CHUNILAL MATHURADAS, DULLABHDAS KESHAWJI and MANGALDAS ITCHHARAM MEHTA, (the present trustees of the estate of the late Mr. DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, deceased), hereby invite offers for the purchase of the undermentionad property. Any person or persons desiring to purchase the same should send his or their offer by the 22nd day of January, 1918, addressed to our client Mr. Mangaldas Itchharam, Pleader, High Court, at his office address at Khetwady Main Road, near the Small Causes Court, Bombay, also giving his or their full address.

The Trustees would give such title as they have and the intending Purchaser at the time of execution of the Agreement for Sale will have to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money by way of earnest. All costs of and incidental to agreement, conveyance and sale shall be payable half and half by each party.

For any further information on the subject and for inspection of title deeds parties can refer to the undersigned at their office.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2817 and New Survey No. 2109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 277 and Street Nos. 332-338 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Abedin Kanrudin Khumbati and partly by the property of Haji Tarmahomed; on or towards the South by the Hindu Temple, of Mahajan Maharaj; on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the property of Hari Nathji Havelwala and partly by the property of Mahajan Maharaj.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1918.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Trustees.
Address:—48, Prince Building.
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1704

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Return of an Old Favourite

HENRI KRAUS

The fine dramatic star of the French Stage

IN

A charming Romance of beautiful France

produced and staged by HENRI KRAUS

"THE TRAMP"

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

LONESOME LUKE

AS

"THE PLUMBER."

T NIGHT

FOLLOW THE CROWDS

THE ULAR SHOW.

DE V LIERS

BIG SUCCESS

ANY SHOW HAD IN BOMBAY.

CROWDED AT ERY PERFORMANCE

HY?

AUSE

ITS ADVER NG IS GENUINE

GET

FULL VALUE OR YOUR MONEY

DE VI LIERS

MOVIN THEATRE

TWO S WS DAILY.

6-30 p.m. 9-45 p.m.

CRUIKSHANK RO AND CARNAC ROAD

DHOB TALAO

Everybody De ted
Everyb Talking

DE VILLIERS
DE VIL ERS!!
D VILLIERS!!!

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Gallery: India ly As. 8 and 4. Children under 10 half price except in As. 4; Non-coms', pri and sailors in uniform half prices in Rs. 2, and 1, only.

Book seats 1st Class only at Rose & or at Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao:—

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 30 AND 9-45 P.M.

2 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial

"THE SHIELDI G SHADOW"

IMPE RIAL

The Premier Picture ce of Bombay.

TO-NI T

Second instal of

PATHE'S SUPER FE URE SERIAL

"MYSTERY OF THE OUBLE CROSS"

featuring

MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING
MOLLIE KING MOLLIE KING

One of the most charming and beau l actresses on the Screen.

ALSO

LONESOME LUKE
PATHE'S GA ETTE

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. daily.

PRICES—Special Private Boxes:—Rs. 8. xes Rs. 6. Balcony Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4 d As. 2.

"ALWAY'S A GOO SHOW."

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the

Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

HOME RULE

Can b governed by those souls only whose own H es are governed by public opinion.

For articulars apply to:—

CH TALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be Those who use them recommend them, hence their At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

GAIETY'S GREAT ALA NIGHT IS

AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 p.m.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

presents the

STRONGEST ATTRACTION

of the Year

TOM MELBOURNE'S

ALI BABA

from

COLABA

A NONSENSICAL VERSION

OF THE

40 THIEVES 40

IN

9 SCENES 9

Introducing

THE LATEST

Burlesque & Novelties

Out and out the Finest and Most Costly Production ever seen

This side of Drury Lane

THE

BIGGEST / BRIGHTEST / BEST Show

IN TOWN TO-NIGHT!

A YELL AND A SCREAM

FROM BEGINNING TO END

Scene 1. A BAZAR IN TEHERAN.
2. ALI BABA'S STABLES.
3. ON THE WAY TO THE CAVE.
4. THE PERSIAN MOUNTAINS and the Cave of the Forty Thieves.
5. ON THE ROAD HOME.
6. THE HOME OF ALI BABA.
7. BACK TO THE CAVE.
8. ALI & COGIA
9. ALI'S COURTYARD.

Grand Oriental Finale!

SEND A DEPUTATION!!

DON'T FORGET TO-NIGHT

IS

THE NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

At 6-15 and 9-45 p. m.

Seats booked at the THEATRE

Usual Prices, only the Rupee Seats will be at the Dress Circle for the late 9-45 Performance.

WIRE, VISIT, WRITE OR P'HONE

ROY SAMPAT

FOR

BOSS STOVES,

BOSS OVENS,

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,

SADEE PINS,

BEDSTEADS,

FIRELESS COOKERS

JOHNSON'S

CLEANER,

PREPARED WAX,

WOOD-DYES,

BLACK-LAK,

CARBON REMOVER

GARDEN SWINGS,

WASH STANDS,

TWO-SEATER METZ MOTOR CAR

SHOW ROOMS.

New Queen's Road,

BOMBAY.

Head Office.

70 Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Branches.

Kashmir Gate, DELHI,

Elph. Street, Camp, KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	50
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid-Americans spot trading value ..	23.46 + 9
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis ..	30 56 — 5
New York 11 a.m., (AS KNOWN in Liverpool at closing time) — —	Mar. 31.45+19 / May 31.10+20 / July 30.77+15
New Orleans 10 a.m. — ..	Mar. 30.42+22 / May 30.07+ 7

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	23.77+8
March	23.25+5
May	22.88+6

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	22.31
Jan.-Feb	22.21
Feb.-Mar	22.12
Mar.-April	22.03 +9
April-May	21.95
May-June	21.87
June-July	21.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	23.76+ 7
February	23.57+ 5
March	23.37+ 7
April	23.11+ 8
May	22.95+13

Old Contracts.

Jan.	22.31
Jan.-Feb.	22.21
Feb.-Mar.	22.12
March-April	22.03 +9
April-May.	21.95
May-June	21.87
June-July	21.79

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	30.45
March	29.10 —20
May	28.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 15th.

M. G. Bengal Good	17.65
,, ,, Fully Good	17.80
,, ,, Fine	18.05
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	19.31
,, ,, Fully Good	19.56
,, ,, Fine	19.81 +10
,, Broach Good	21.84
,, Fully Good	22.02
,, Fine	22.20
,, Scinde Good	17.55
,, ,, Fully Good	17.80
,, ,, Fine	18.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

	Bales.
American Visible Supply — — ..	3,306,000
American Afloat .. — — ..	1,540,000

SKINS.

London, Jan. 14th

Goat skin sale opened to-day.
Goatskins Madras 24d
,, Bombay good 24½ Dearer.
,, ,, Ordinary 12d
Sheep skins to-morrow.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. —	19,000
Futures at New York Mar. — — —	31.38
,, ,, May — — —	30.98
,, ,, July — — —	30 69
Spot Cotton at New York — —	32.60
,, at New Orleans — — ..	32.00
Futures at New Orleans Mar. — — ..	30.36
,, ,, May — — ..	30.06

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 14th

Bar Silver Spot — — — —	45 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st — — —	4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st — — —	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months — — —	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 — — —	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans — — —	3 1/4
,, 7 day market loans — — —	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs — — —	27.18

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 14th

3½ % 1925—1928 — — — —	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945 — — — —	£95½
5% New — — — —	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 14th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Dec-Jan Inactive — —	660
Toria Rapeseed Dec-Jan. Inactive — —	690

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value — —	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper — —	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal — —	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal — —	,,

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers — —	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Sellers	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Value .. —	2/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar Port	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 16.

Only the Liverpool opener of yesterday was to have this morning and the nominal quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 601 exchange and Rs. 600 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 602½ exchange for Good Broach and improved to Rs. 604, but later on dropped to Rs. 597 98 on profit taking and less buying power. At Colaba the tone was steady and business was reported in Good Broach at Rs. 597½. The close was also steady as under. A moderate business has been done, the rates on Association terms for Good Broach ruling about Rs. 3 higher than exchange. Our quotations are exchange terms.

Ready cotton has been steady with a fair enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Good Broach — —	April		598
Fine Wardan Hingsanghat — —	January		653
,, Nagpur Kampti — —	,,		653
,, Khamgaon Akola — —	,,		604
,, Khandesh — —	,,		584
,, Matlha — —	,,		560
,, Bengal — —	,,		543
Fully Good Bengal — —	,,		497

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 16TH JANUARY 1918

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Benzals —	538	495		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab..	550			,,
M.G. Wardha	669			,,
M. G. Nagpore ..	660			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	606			,,
M.G. Khandelah ..	590			,,
M.G. Muthia ..	575			,,
M.G. Broach	622	611	600	1-25 April

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 15th January :—

Cotton — — — — —	30,535 bales.
Wheat — — — — —	34,777 owts
Linseed — — — — —	25,241 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc. — — —	Nil
Gingellyseed — — — — —	103 ,,
Poppyseed — — — — —	964 ,,
Groundnuts — — — — —	2,727 ,,
Castorseed — — — — —	2,911 ,,
Rice — — — — —	15,425 ,,
Myrabollams — — — — —	2,801 ,,
Cottonseed — — — — —	9,287 ,,
Mowrassed — — — — —	279 ,,
Gram — — — — —	4,344 ,,
Jowar — — — — —	841 ,,
Maize — — — — —	Nil
Barley — — — — —	12,145 ,,

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good Fine	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	542	502	485	Ready
	535	495		1/25th Jan. 18
Selinde-Punjab (M.G.)	545	510	..	ready
	542	—	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	598	568	..	Ready
	595	—	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	618	593	..	Ready
	604	—	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore	655	635	..	Ready &
Kampti (M.G.)	—	—	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	655	635	..	Ready &
	—	—	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	588	1/25th Apl. 18
	—	—	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	575	—	—	Ready
	—	—	—	

BULLION.

Bar Gold 28-8-6.
Sovereign 17-12-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-5.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs, Fr. 201.
T. T. on Hongkong Rs. 215½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 153½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—

5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.
Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1,920, 1,922, 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per Cent. Terminable Loan 93.
2½ per cent. Paper 49.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1,936, 88.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was easy at the opening but recovered towards the close due to speculative buying chiefly in Standards, and Simplex mill shares. The market closed firm. In the New stock Exchange also similar conditions prevailed.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshis 1,895, Standards 2,000, Simplexs 880, Shapurjis 140, Pearls 617 8, New Citys 920, New Greats 310, Manockjees Petits 2,000, Madhavjees 2,900, Indian Bleechings 215, Finlays 425, Fazulbhoys 822½, Davids 620, Crescents 262 8, Centurys 425, Nagpurs 2,610, Bradburys 560, Bombay Dyeings 1,070, Tatas Ordinary 986 4, Deferreds 1,195, Alcocks 1,085 Bombay Tramways 387 8, and British Burma Petroleums at 8 8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshis 1,900, Swans 510, Standards 1,970, Simplexs 880 Pearls 605, Madhavjees 2,225, Kohinoors 1,025, Kasturchands 1,325, Indore Malwas 295, Indian Bleeching 205, Finlays 420, Fazulbhoys 822 8, Davids 615, Currimbhoys 417 8, Crescents 215, Centurys 415, Nagpurs 2,600, Advances 1,030, Katnis Ordy 290, Deferreds 1,525, Tatas Ordinary 965, Tatas Deferreds 1,225, Alcocks 1,200, Port Cannings 700, and Tata Hydro 1,200.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

DIVISION COURT NO. 43,

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

(IN CHAMBERS.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in liquidation)—In Person, J. Sanders Slater, Applicants v. Damodar Lalji & others, respondents. Parties Concerned. 11-1-18.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT).

187-17—Amin & D. Bai Yeshwantibai Anandrao Sakardande v. F. P. Wagle & Co. a firm, Subnis & G.

916-16—Judah & S. The Sholapur Bank Ld. v. Messrs Inamdar Khandekar Bhopale & Co. a firm, Dik Dh & F.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1351-16—Chitnis M & K. Jan Mahomed Usman v. Rehmabai widow & ors. Mulji & Tha. Chit M & K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H. D and Co. Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha and ors. Mehta D and L. Motichand and D. Part heard.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kalhanji Umersey and ors. Tyabji D and Co. Part heard. by Macleod J. 16-3-16. against 2nd defendant only.

SHORT CAUSE.

1189-17—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. Hiralal Baldiodas. Mulji & Tha.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

879-17—Payne and Co. Vadilal Premchand a firm v Choonilal Ratanji. Unwalla P and P.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co. Nathibai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors. Hiralal and Co., Payne & Co., As per J. Or 6-8-17.

1191-16—Payne and Co. Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors. Hiralal and Co., Payne and Co., As per J. Or. 6-8-17.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case—1213-17.—Crawford B and Co., Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

185-17—Daphtary F and D. Ramkrishna Mahadeo Choukar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors. Hiralal and Co. Pandia and Co.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji. Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

1254-17—Matubhai J and M. Bezonji Shapurji Madan v Ruttonshaw Furdunji Motiwalla, Payne and Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors. Ardeshir H D and Co. Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G. Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr. Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co. Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors. Payne and Co. Mulla and M. Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S. Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji. Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G. Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G. Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Large demands having been received from the oversea forces for rolled steel beams the Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, has called for returns of stocks and the also ordered that no beams are to be disposed of until such returns have been made. It is not intended unless war demands make this absolutely necessary to hinder work on a building actually under construction, but beams will not be released for new construction unless these sizes and sections are not required by the oversea forces.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE K. M. SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The 43rd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. was held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, at its registered office, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas that the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet and the Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1917, be received and adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Moolraj Khatau, and carried unanimously.

The second resolution viz. of declaring a dividend of Rs. 225 per share of Rs. 1,000 for the half year, was moved by Mr. Narandas Hasanand, and was seconded by Mr. Maneklal V. Dunwala, when Mr. Jamnadas Khusaldas moved an amendment that shareholders should get a coupon entitling them to receive cloth worth Rs. 20 per share. This was seconded by Mr. Rustomji Dinshaw. The amendment on being put to the vote was passed, only one man voting against it. The original proposition was also subsequently put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim Latif was confirmed an additional Director and Messrs Morarji Vasanji Manji and Tulsidas Gordhandas were re-elected Directors.

The old auditors Messrs. K. S. Aiyara & Co and Mr. Furdunji A. C. Furdunji were reappointed auditors, each on a salary of Rs. 600 per annum.

UNITED SPG. AND WG. CO.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, was held yesterday at its registered office at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Moolji Barbhaya.

Mr. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji moved :—

"That the Articles of Association be altered by inserting after Article 127, the following articles :—

Divided and call together—set off allowed.

127 (a) Any General Meeting declaring a dividend make a call on the members of such amount as the Directors may recommend, but so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend and the dividend may, if so arranged, between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this clause shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.

Dividend in Specie.

127 (b) Any general meeting declaring a dividend or the Directors declaring an interim dividend may direct payment of such dividend or interim dividend as the case may be wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company, or paid up shares, debentures, or debenture stock of any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution; and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, they may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend as may seem expedient to the Directors. Where requisite, a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 104 of Indian Companies Act (1913,) and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend or interim dividend and such appointment shall be effective."

It was seconded by Mr. Bhimji Ramdas and was unanimously carried.

The following resolution was next proposed by Mr. Narandas :—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 12,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each to be called Preference Shares and that the rights, privileges and conditions following be attached to such Preference Shares, that is to say :—

(1) the said Preference Shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on the capital paid up thereon respectively;

(2) the said shares shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital "pari passu" with any further Preference Shares created as hereinafter mentioned and in priority to all other shares in the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets;

(3) the Preference Shares shall not confer any right of voting at any General Meeting of the Company, nor shall they qualify any person to be a Director of the Company;

(4) in the event of the Company being wound up the surplus assets thereof shall be applied in the first place in repaying to the holders of the said Preference Shares and of any other shares entitled to rank "pari passu" with them the full amount paid up thereon and subject as aforesaid, such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company."

This was seconded by Mr. Narandas Purshotam and carried unanimously.

The third and last Resolution was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas as follows :—

"That the Article No. 129 of the Articles of Association be amended as under :—

"The Directors may, if they think fit, either call upon the shareholders when applying for dividends, to produce their share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company or they may send by post any dividend warrant to the registered address of the shareholders entitled, or in the case of joint holders to the one whose name stands first on the Register in respect of the joint holding."

It was seconded and carried unanimously. Vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Bharat Insurance Company, Ltd., has in the year just closed beaten the record of the last three years in point of policy business. During the year under report proposals to the exent of thirteen lakhs of rupees were secured and policies to the face value of ten lakhs were issued by the office. This is a report of remarkable progress.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey, Honorary Joint Secretary of the above Association, having placed the views of the Association before a meeting of members of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber has unanimously resolved to make a donation of Rs. 101 every year to the Association.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,224-5
Total up-to-date	25,23,707-3

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.	A Stock on 30th Nov. 1917.	B Imports during Dec. 1917.	C Stock on 31st Dec. 1917.	D Approximate total deliveries during Dec. 1917.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Dec. 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales. 30,707	Figures not available.	29,344	Figures not available.	—1,363	7,835	21,401	40,554	63,027	42,794	26,885
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases. 23,494		20,436		—3,058	4,472	28,744	39,538	106767	71,675	36,756
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales. 1,178		949		—229	288	510	360	1,077	881	647
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases. 1,595		1,292		—293	309	1,021	1,057	2,646	3,020	2,232
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages. 3,338		2,838		—500	1,110	6,683	5,984	10,517	7,548	7,976
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages. 2,000		1,823		—167	470	3,223	3,089	1,426	2,578	2,724
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons. 949		874		—75	75	2,156	3,571	4,417	2,098	811
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons. 204		189		—15	15	704	1,546	3,214	1,831	683

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

SRI ARABINDA GHOSE

WRITES:—It is not often that we see published in India literary criticisms which are of the first order at once discerning and suggestive, criticism which forces both to see and think. A book which recently I have read and more than once repersused with a yet unexhausted pleasure and fruitfulness, Mr. James Cousins' *New Ways in English Literature* (published by Ganesh & Co., Madras) is eminently of this kind. . . . The Author is himself a poet, a writer of considerable force in the Irish Movement which has given contemporary English Literature its two greatest poets, and the book on every page attracts and satisfies by its living force of style, its almost perfect measure, its delicacy of touch, its fineness and depth of observation and insight, its just sympathy and appreciation.

NEW WAYS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

By James H. Cousins. Essays on the works of several of the leading contemporary and recent poets in the English language including Tagore, Arabinda Ghose, Yeats, A. E. Carpenter, Phillips, Meredith, Austin, and the younger English poets. The author endeavours to raise literary criticism to a higher level and to uncover the spiritual basis of modern poetry. His personal contact with several of the authors dealt with gives a special interest to the book. Cloth bound Price Re. 1.

THE KINGDOM OF YOUTH

Essays towards National Education, by James H. Cousins. Contents :—The Kingdom of Youth, The Triangle of Imagination, The Trinity of Education, The Co-operative Spirit and Education. The Education of Circumstances. Educational Foundations. Price As. 8.

THE GARLAND OF LIFE

Poems West and East by James H. Cousins. The Book contains the last Poems the author wrote in England and a group written since he came to India, including English versions of lyrics from Mirabai, Tukaram, Bharati and other Indian poets. Price Re. 1.

MAHATMA GANDHI

His Life, Writings and Speeches with a foreward by Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU. Over 360 pages Cloth bound and profusely illustrated with an index. Price Re. 1-8.

The Commonweal writes—The publishers are wise to give about a third of the volume to Mr. Gandhi's Sympathetic Biography. For without a knowledge of the life, the words of the Hero might not receive the weight to which they are entitled.....The book is well got up and very handy to hold, and it should prove an acquisition to every Indian's Library.

STORY OF A BLUNDER

This is an interesting recital of that blunder which the Government of India and the Government of Madras committed in the repressive policy they adopted against the Home Rule movement. The various phases and stages of this policy and the final denouncement which overtook it leaving the prestige of the Government of India at a vanishing point have been well and truly portrayed in a series of entertaining articles in an unbroken sequence by Mr. K. VYASA RAO, B.A., with a very apt foreword from our distinguished countryman. Dr. Sir S. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR.

Contents :—Bolt from the Blue Hills, Public safety and political faith. Within their powers, Signs of a change, Their ultimatum, Bulk of the population, The policy without a Godfather. Political complacency, We have come to stay, Sir Alexander Cardew's syllogism. Price As. 8.

THE SOUL OF INDIA

A vision of the past and future by Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU. Price As. 4.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE

His Life, Personality and Genius by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., with a Foreword by Mr. J. C. Rollo, Price Rs. 3. Concession rate to students, Re. 1-8. 340 pages. Cloth bound.

Mr. Ramaswami Sastri, has given vital help towards the understanding of Rabindranath and his religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions, and also a comprehensive study that is invaluable. The author does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive of the Poet's work, which will compel a study of the works themselves on the part of those unacquainted with the poet and will interpret their own thoughts and emotions to those who have come under the magic spell of the Prophet-Poet's genius. An excellent portrait of Dr. Tagore forms the frontispiece.

SELECT ESSAYS OF SISTER NIVEDITA

This is a comprehensive collection of the select essays of the late Sister Nivedita who was devoting her life to the cause of India. The publishers hope that a perusal of the book will amply repay the readers. The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mr. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others, 2nd Edition. Price Rs. 1-8.

ART AND SWADESHI

BY DR. A. K. COOMARASWAMY, D.Sc.

Contains Essay on Indian Art and Swadeshi. Profusely illustrated with eighteen rare and original pictures and handsomely bound. Price Re. 1.

"The Tribune writes":—Both the author and publisher of Art and Swadeshi need no introduction to the Indian Public. A. K. Coomaraswamy, the author, has already gained a wide reputation as one of the most able interpreters of Indian Art and Messrs. GANESH & Co., the publishers, are well-known for bringing out cheap and useful editions of works greatly appreciated by the reading public. The present volume is a compilation with illustrations of a few addresses and essays of Dr A. K. Coomaraswamy mainly dealing with the ideals and prospects of Indian Art on the Indian Nation.

THE MESSAGE OF THE EAST

By Dr. Ananda K. COOMARASWAMY. Price As. 4.

GANESH & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40.
TUESDAY, January 22.
Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, Royal Opera House.
FRIDAY, January 25.
Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of **Her** Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.
SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
Bombay Races: Seven Extra Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.
Empire Theatre: Special performance of the Navy League Film "It is for England" under the patronage of H. E. Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G., at 10 p.m.
SUNDAY, Jan. 20.
Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the G. P. O. at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6.30 and 9.45 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRA INS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Gathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 15

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 16.

Part I.

74. Extract.—The following extract from **Divisional** Orders No. 60 dated 9th January, **1918** is republished for information:—

Course Musketry.—The 9th Musketry Class **(British)** for N. C. O.'s and Men commences **30th** January, ends 20th February, 1918.

Lewis Gun.—The 8th Lewis Gun Course, **Officers,** N. C. O.'s and Men commences 28th **January,** ends 7th February, 1918.

Bombing.—The 4th Bombing Course, Officers, **N.** C. O.'s and Men commences 1st February, **ends** 16th February, 1918.

Members desirous of attending any of the **above** classes should submit their names to the **Adjutant** at once.

75. Rifle Meeting.—The annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Poona commencing on **Thursday** 24th January 1918. All members of **the** Corps are eligible to compete. Copies of **Programme** are available and may be obtained **on** application at the Headquarters Office.

Competitions will be fired as follows:—

ON CLASSIFICATION RANGE.

Thursday 24th.—Match I.
Friday 25th.—Match V and II.
Saturday 26th.—Matches IV and VI.
Monday 28th.—Match X.
Tuesday 29th.—Match IX.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.

FILLIS' WILD WEST CIRCUS.

Fifth week in Bombay and still a huge success

4TH CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

MORE ADDITIONS!
MORE ADDITIONS!!
MORE ADDITIONS!!!

From an extensive repertoire.

A host of supplementary Attractions headed by

MAD'LE. COLLETTE

The Graceful Dancer of the Parisian Stage, in a series of

SERPENTINE DANCING.

"A'la Love Freer"

WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS, Marvellous Scenic Effects.

NEW TRICK HORSES.

THE FUN MERCHANTS

Will introduce New Patents to the Bombay **Public.**

A full company of ARTISTS & ANIMALS.

ONE PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT

AT 9-30 P. M.

Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 5 p.m.
REDUCED PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Booking at Rose & Co's and at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M.

POPULAR PICTURE
PATHE GAZETTE
CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE
V. C.
TINY TOM AS A DOMESTIC HELP.

Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1/6, 1, and Ans. 8 & 4.

Wednesday 30th.—Matches VII and XI. ON FIELD FIRING RANGE.

Thursday 31st.—Matches III and XII.

76. Musketry Small Books.—With reference to Musketry Small Books, Table B, issued to men bers vide Corps Order No. 26 dated 5-1-18 page 7, practice II. Highest possible score should read 50 points and not 40 as shown therein and total 105 instead of 115. Musketry small books should therefore be corrected accordingly.

77. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 4th January 1918 is republished for information:—

Lectures.—The following lectures will take place in January. Officers will attend either at Poona or Kirkee.

(b) "Communications in the Field" by Lieut-Col. Torrie, D.S.O.

At Poona on 16th January 1918 at 6-30 p.m. Part II.

78 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 133 Pte. A. D. I. Cline B Coy. from 15-1-1918 to 14-3-1918.

No. 79 Pte. G. H. Thiselton Dyer B Coy. from 17-1-1918 to 22-1-1918.

No. 533 Pte. J. G. Coverton B Coy. from 4-1-1918 to 26-1-1918.

No. 731 Pte. R. D. Burge B Coy. from 14-1-1918 to 28-1-1918.

79 Increase.—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to A Company:—

No. 788 Pte. G. Davies transferred from Sind Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Donovan, V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. today.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 172, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), the subject being "The Theosophical Truths".

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 27th January, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 26th January, 1918. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION HINDI CLASSES.

The Bombay National Union Hindi Classes will commence on 21st instant, in the National Union Rooms from 7 to 8 in the morning daily. For further particulars enquiry should be made of the Secretary Bombay National Union personally. Address:—735 Girgaum Road, Near Tram Terminus, Bombay.

A HINDU WIDOW-MARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Widows' Home, Bombay, conducted by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a Hindu widow named Dhankorbai, belonging to the Kapol Bania caste, and aged about 28, was married to Mr. Harkisondas Pranjiwandas, belonging to the Dasa Lad Bania community, aged 33, at the premises of the Hindu Widows' Home, Girgaon Back Road, on Sunday, the 13th instant.

This is the fifth marriage celebrated under the auspices of the Hindu Widows' Home.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual gathering of the Social Service League Chikhalwadi Centre was held on Sunday the 13th instant, at 9 p.m., when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki presided. Mr. G. B. Kadam, Secretary of the Chikhalwadi Cooperative Credit Society, read the report of the work done by the S. S. League at Chikhalwadi in the year 1917. The work done at this centre includes a night school which has been in existence for the last four years. There are 30 students in the night school and average daily attendance of students was 25. Men from age 25 to 30 take advantage of the night school. There is a standing Library there containing more than 200 books. More than 250 books were read by the residents. Besides some boxes of the Free Travelling Library are kept there. 5 public lectures were arranged out of which two were given with the help of Magic lantern. Open Air Sports were arranged thrice and prizes were given to the winners. On 23rd December, 1917, boys from three chawls were taken to Juvem for open air excursion. The Cooperative Credit Society which was started on 28th March, 1915, is going on well. There are 31 members of the Society and the capital is Rs. 598. Rs. 2275 were given to 26 members as loans.

BOMBAY RACES.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

To be run on Saturday, 19th January, 1918.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Tagamor 9-12; Roi d'Ecosse 9-9; Mazboot 8-13; Tootsie 8-12; Forward III 8-8; Llangeinor 8-8; Dersingham 8-5; Summer Thyme 8-4; Black Walnut 8-3; Triple Alliance 8-2; Bandit 8-1; Foolish Fancy 7-7; Vanity Box 7-5; Miss Rollestone 7-0; All Silk 6-12; Binfield Grove 6-7; Glass Rock 6-7.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

All Silk 9-5; Cyanite 9-4; Caryanda 9-4; Jovous Gard 9-2; Black Kite 8-13; Mordensus 8-12; Manilla 8-11; Dress 8-10; Matchless Maid 8-8; Kim III 8-7; Dorian 8-2; Lady Muriel 8-1; Bedspread 7-12; Margreen 7-11; Gladiator 7-10; Dunskey 7-8; Royal Band 7-6; Wavelets Dupe 7-3.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Balliese 9-12; Rueful 9-6; Comical Corner 9-4; Haven of Rest 9-4; Somali 9-4; King's Head 9-0; Memento 8-10; Penny Pie 8-9; Drill Mistress 8-8; Lady James 8-7; Dyna 8-3; Hunyadi 8-3; Andoversford 8-3; Glad Rags 8-1; Motor Wrap 8-1; Partial Eclipse 8-0; Sauterer 7-10; Wise Tarush 7-5; Lupinus 7-4; Fine Trout 7-3; Alelaide II 7-3; Airman 6-9.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Investment 9-10; Lord Rosebery 9-9; Maasal 9-4; Arrow 9-4; Dhaidan 9-4; Najib 8-8; Bayonet 8-7; Equator 8-5; Natal 8-4; Ruby Fish 8-3; Charing Cross 8-2; Bill Bailey 8-1; Justice 8-1; The Knut 8-0; Garland 7-13; Subbeh Pasha 7-12; Good Morning 7-10; Marmora 7-8; Contest 7-8; Resold 7-7; Mandil 7-6;

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Adil 9-7; Outfit 9-4; Paradise 9-2; Quantity 9-2, Legislator 9-1; Argonaut 9-1; White Day 8-12; High Class 8-8; Aladdin 8-8; Tit Bits 8-8; Port Arthur 8-8; Boxer 8-8; Shatra 8-8; Harrington 8-7; Bhookhri 8-7; Chester 8-6; Elysia 8-6; Financier 8-2; Britannia 8-2; Chatham 8-2; Warminster 8-1; Abdul Karim 8-1; Viking 8-0; Repeater 8-0; Competition 7-13, Canada 7-11; Ever Ready 7-11; Reformer 7-10; Mid Air 7-10; Rajputana 7-10; Stealaway 7-8; Varlet 7-8; Barjora 7-8; Salamat 7-6; Emerald 7-4; Radium 7-4; Bhayram 7-0.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BANDRA.

MUNICIPALITY ACCEPTS COMPULSION

At the General Board Meeting of the Bandra Municipality held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at which 15 out of 16 Councillors were present, Mr. K. Natarajan moved the following resolution:—

"That the Board is of opinion that free and compulsory education should be extended to girls at the same time as it is introduced for boys and that previous sanction of Government be obtained for introducing it for both."

Mr. Natarajan wished to make it clear at the outset that this supplementary resolution involved no addition to the cost of the scheme embodied in the resolution passed last week. The cost had been calculated on the basis of both boys and girls. The next point was about women teachers. In this respect, however, they had the unique advantage of having in Bandra many educated girls, Christian and other, who could take up teaching work. That being so the only question was, was any community in Bandra so backward as to view the extension of free and compulsory education to girls of 6 to 11 years of age with disfavour? He thought not. The Hindu Christian and Parsi communities in Bandra, were prepared for the step. The Parsis and Roman Catholics had led the way, and the Hindus were not far behind.

As for the Mahomedans he thought he was right in thinking they too were sufficiently advanced in this respect. During the last few years the education of girls among Mahomedans in all parts of India had made rapid strides. They realized as much as any others the value and importance of women's education which more than men's education, had the effect of raising a community in the scale of civilization. As regards the Bandra Mahomedans, he was glad to know that their respected representative on the Municipal Board, Mr. Kazi was giving his hearty support to this resolution. And he would say this: The School Committee would take the greatest care to respect the customs and susceptibilities of every section of the community in applying the scheme. Mr. Natarajan was advised that girls under the age of 12 were not subject to the rules of the Purdah, and as the scheme did not apply to those above 11, there was no question of Purdah at all. But, even if this was the case among any sect, the School Committee will see that school arrangements for them will be made so as to be consistent with the observance of the Purdah. He therefore asked that the Board would accord its unanimous support to his resolution.

Mr. Chaubal seconded the resolution and said that the only question there was, was there any community in Bandra which had any objection to the education of girls? The answer was, none.

MAHOMEDAN GIRLS.

Mr. Kazi in supporting the resolution, said that he would assure the Board on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Bandra that the Moslem educational spirit was now moving on the progressive line and although they were keen about their religious education among their girls they did not desire to keep them off the advantage of elementary secular education without which life was not worth living. He feared that if primary education was made compulsory with respect to boys only, this disproportion would be accentuated and the social development on healthy lines would be retarded by a reduced level of education among girls.

Mr. Augustus Pereira supported the resolution.

Mr. Cowan said he would oppose the resolution of Mr. Natarajan. He observed that the education of girls was already free and in his opinion that should suffice. He added that it would be difficult for the inspectors to go round and compel the attendance of Mahar girls at school and therefore it was not desirable to introduce compulsory education at that stage.

The Hon. Mr. Patel said he was surprised at the attitude taken up by Mr. Cowan. The question of compulsory education was the all-important question in India. The educated India had all along asserted that the British Government in India had for reasons best known to them entirely neglected the question of mass education. If any evidence were needed in support of that assertion. Mr. Patel observed that his friend Mr. Cowan's attitude on that question supplied it. It was a pity, Mr. Patel added, that at such a period of the constitutional history of India, Mr. Cowan should have thought it proper to oppose the resolution. What were Mr. Cowan's arguments? He said it was sufficient that the education of girls was free. Mr. Patel observed that although it was free, sufficient number of girls did not take advantage of it and therefore it was necessary that there should be compulsion. He further added that the Municipal authorities would in the first instance use persuasive methods, but failing that they would resort to compulsory clauses in the Bill. In other civilized countries whose education was compulsory, inspectors did not find any difficulty and Mr. Patel said he could not understand why in this country they would not be able to work the Compulsory Act.

Mr. Fry observed that the Government themselves should have taken up the question of the compulsory education years ago and said it was not right to oppose the resolution of Mr. Natarajan.

Mr. Natarajan in replying to the debate strongly criticized the attitude of Mr. Cowan and observed that he endorsed every word that Mr. Patel said.

The President then summed up the debate in a few words and put the proposition to vote. He declared it carried *nem con* when Mr. Patel demanded a poll. The result of the poll was as follows:—

For.—(1) Mr. Rajaram Tukaram; (2) Mr. S. M. Ratnagar; (3) The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; (4) Mr. K. Natarajan; (5) Mr. P. V. Patil; (6) Mr. J. T. Fry; (7) Mr. Augustus Pereira; (8) Mr. B. V. Gomes; (9) Mr. M. I. Kazi; (10) Mr. G. R. Chaubal; (11) Dr. P. A. Dias; (12) Mr. J. L. Fernandes; (13) Mr. G. H. Bowman; (14) Mr. E. A. Corke.

Against none; Mr. Cowan did not vote.

THE EMPIRE NEXT SATURDAY!

THE MOST GIGANTIC FILM EVER PRESENTED
THE NAVY LEAGUE PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY
IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

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A Romance of our own time produced in conjunction with the
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Remarkable Scenes of the British Navy shown for he first time

WATCH FOR THE GRAND NAVAL FUND NIGHT UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
EAST INDIES NAVAL STATION.

GILDER TANK RECLAMATION.

PROTEST AGAINST ALLOWING CIRCUSE, ON SITE

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding when a letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Company on behalf of their clients was considered. The letter stated that the Corporation have from time to time resolved to keep the site of the reclaimed Gilder Tank as an open space; that some years ago the owners of properties and the residents in the to utilise the site for a garden or as a recreation ground, when it was pointed out that the locality was "a rising locality," and the Executive Engineer recommended that, pending completion of the Improvement Trust Scheme in Chunam Kiln Road under which some open ground was expected to be preserved for recreation purposes, the question of the final disposal of the reclaimed site might be allowed to stand over, and that their clients believe that a resolution was passed by the Corporation accordingly; that in December, 1910 when another project was brought before the Corporation for the construction of a stable and chawls on the site, the then Commissioner recommended that the land should be left as an open space and that the Corporation passed a resolution accordingly; that in the year 1914 when Prof. Chhatre's Circus was allowed to be temporarily located on the site, their clients had complained to the Commissioner about the nuisance caused by the circus but to no effect; that this year another circus has been allowed to be located on the site in spite of their clients' protests; that it is urged "that the performances are not circus performances, that no brass band is played and therefore in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner there is no nuisance." They stated that the string band includes brass instruments and that those who reside in the close vicinity of the circus are unable to sleep while the performances are going on and until the streets are clear of spectators. They added that they are informed that this year the Municipal authorities refused permission at first but that influence was used for securing the site "in return for the services rendered by Bai Tarabai towards the War Fund Show in the Town Hall." They also stated that the Improvement Trust scheme in Chunam Kiln Road was completed years ago and that not an inch of land has been provided in the locality for recreation purposes. They invited attention to the resolutions passed in the matter and the correspondence that took place between them and the Commissioner and requesting that the Commissioner may be asked to withdraw the permission granted to the circus and that it may be finally directed that the site be now left entirely open and that a double row of trees be planted on all sides, reserving the inner portion for recreation purposes, or that the site be utilized for a garden or as a nursery garden where children from Municipal schools might be given lessons in gardening etc.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT.

In October last the Hon. Mr. Jinnah moved the following resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a mixed Committee be appointed to examine the working of the Indian Railways Act and to make their recommendations at an early date."

The Corporation has been requested to furnish the Government with a report as to whether in the opinion of the Corporation any amendments in the Act are necessary in directions other than those indicated by the Government of India in their letter dated 31st October 1917.

SIX DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

FURTHERO VATION,

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 50.

"ALI BABA FROM COLABA."

What is expected to be one of the best shows seen at the Palace of Varieties commences to-night, when Mr. Tom Melbourne will produce "Ali Baba from Colaba", a humorous version of "The Forty Thieves". Mr. Melbourne will appear in the role of the woodcutter, and will be assisted by the other artists of the Gaiety Company including Rosie Castello, who will impersonate Morgiana, Eileen Melbourne who will appear as "Ganem" and Miss Laura Diamond, Miss Peggy Castello and Mr. Wilson. The scenic effects are arranged to be impressive, and the play contains everything else that goes to make a live pantomime.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The First Aid Class conducted under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League by Dr. D. B. Naik—Dandekar was examined by Dr. F. N. Kapadia who declared the following to be successful:—

Chitnis N. V. Dangi, N. V., Gokhale, T. P., Hate, R. S. Kabadi, K. P., Karmarkar, D. M. Kirtikar, M. B. Mahant, D. V. Pandit, R. B. Pandit, V. V. Patwardhan, A. G. and Senjit, S. M.

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To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, namely, Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and Ienneti Viswanadha Sastry, I hope they will get cured also.....

Thanking you for your able treatment,
Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

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L. ROY SAMPAT,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

IMPERSONATING A MILITARY OFFICER.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Jeffries of the C. I. D., charged Terence Patrick Crawley, a European, with cheating and with personating a military officer. Superintendent P. Sullivan of the C. I. D., prosecuted.

At the outset the accused asked for a postponement on the ground that he wanted to engage counsel to defend him.

Mr. Sullivan objected to the application, stating that Captain Angier and another officer, who were witnesses in the cases, were liable to be sent away on military duty at any time.

It was decided to examine these witnesses.

Mr. Sullivan, opening the case, said the accused, who was mostly educated in India, first made his appearance in Naini Tal in May or June last year, representing himself as a full Lieutenant. The prosecution would try to prove that the accused was not a Lieutenant. He was not a military officer or even a soldier. There he obtained a warrant to travel to Bombay, and after arriving here he obtained a warrant to proceed to Calcutta. That was in June. He returned to Bombay on September 1, and had an interview with Captain Angier and obtained money on a representation that he was an officer. On June 30, the military authorities under a mistake issued orders for Crawley to proceed to Mesopotamia. He reported sick. He again went to Calcutta receiving another advance of money on the same representation that he was an officer. Mr. Sullivan stated that the accused obtained three amounts, two of Rs. 100 and Rs. 300, from the Brigade Office, and Rs. 70 from the Treasury Chest Officer.

CAPT. ANGIER EXAMINED.

Captain C. T. Angier, Staff Captain of the Bombay Brigade, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he first came to know of the accused at the end of last September. The accused came to him in military uniform. Payments were made to him by the Station Staff Officer of two amounts, Rs. 100 and Rs. 300, as advance money for travelling. The procedure followed in regard to such payments was that when an officer came to get an advance he was asked why he wanted it, and if legitimate grounds were given for giving an advance, the amount was paid. These grounds would be that he had not had his pay for certain time, or that he had to go on a long journey and was entitled to travelling allowance, etc. The accused was subsequently placed under arrest for personating an officer and obtaining monies from the Brigade Office representing himself as an officer. The witness said that after that he was deputed by the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade to make inquiries into the matter.

"ACCUSED NOT A MILITARY OFFICER."

As a result of his inquiries he was in a position to say that the accused was not a military officer. Through military authorities at Simla he communicated with the Australian authorities. In reply to a message sent by him on September 29, he received a cablegram from Australia on October 19, stating that there was no officer of that name in Australia, nor could any soldier be identified as the person mentioned. During his inquiries, the witness continued, he received a letter sent by the accused to the address of the General Officer commanding the Bombay Brigade. It was dated October 23. In this he thanked the General for his kindness to him and stated he could not say how this mistake had been made. He asked if he was prepared to return the money he had got from the military authorities," whether his case would by the General's kindness fall through. He might be, he added, what the world called him, but he had done his best for his country at Gallipoli. He was willing to join the ranks again. He (the accused) concluded: "I now appeal to you to do something for me, which, I know, you will, and to help me out of this trouble and out of the terrible disgrace which I bring on my wife and myself. . . . I trust you will give me a chance to reform and begin life afresh." The witness produced another letter written by the accused on November 26 to the General. It was in the same strain as the other, and in it the following sentence occurred: "Now that you know everything and you know that I am not an officer, why not come to some understanding?" The witness said that as the accused was not amenable to military law he handed him over to the civil authorities to be dealt with on December 3.

CAPT. HARRISON'S DEPOSITION.

Captain D. J. Harrison, Treasury Chest Officer, Bombay, deposed that the accused came to him for money representing that he was Lieutenant in the Australian 47th Wireless Signal Unit in Mesopotamia. The accused stated that he had not got his pay-book with him and on his giving an assurance that the book was in the possession of Mac Namarra, who was commanding the Australian Wireless Signal Unit in Mesopotamia, the witness advanced him Rs. 70 and took a receipt from him.

"NOTHING KNOWN OF ACCUSED IN AUSTRALIA."

Inspector A. L. Kilcoin of the C.I.D., deposed that he had been entrusted with inquiry in this case. In consequence of certain statements made to him by the accused a cablegram was sent to Australia through the Bombay Government stating representations made by the accused including one to the effect that Col. Limrock knew him. A reply was received on December 8 stating that nothing was known in Australia of Crawley either as an officer or a soldier. It was further stated that Colonel Limrock denied all knowledge of Crawley.

On being asked whether he had got anything to say, the accused said he absolutely pleaded not guilty. He was well-known to Col. Limrock. He said he was an officer and belonged to the Australian wireless Unit. He enlisted at Mori in New South Wales.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused of cheating in respect of Rs. 70.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to January 30.

PURCHASE OF GOAT AND SHEEP SKINS.

CUDDAPAH TANNERY CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Mr. P. Sivaramulu Chetty, proprietor of the Cuddapah Tannery and his agent were charged yesterday, before Mr. J. C. Adam in the police court with having after 28th April, 1917, bought goat and sheep skins and thereby infringed the notification of 28th April issued by the Controller of hides. The prosecution case was that Mr. J. W. Ward inspected the tannery and found therein 237 sheep skins and 107 goat skins in the process of tannage in contravention of the notification. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NEW CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 16.

Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Iyer, Assistant Account Officer, Travancore State, who has been appointed Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, was given a hearty send-off last evening. Speeches were made about the large measure of confidence he enjoyed from his department and the excellent work he has done here. General regret was expressed about his departure. He leaves for Bombay to-morrow.

BENGAL ALIENS DISQUALIFICATION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

It is proposed to introduce at the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday the Bengal Aliens Disqualification Bill. The objects of the Bill are to prevent persons other than British subjects or subjects of any state in India from voting at elections for or sitting as members of local bodies in Bengal and from holding responsible offices under those bodies. It is at the same time proposed to exclude with the approval of the Government of India any aliens or class of aliens from the scope of the Bill. It is provided that no person who is not a British subject or a subject of any state in India shall be qualified to vote at the election of or to be a candidate for election as a commissioner of the corporation of or any other municipality in Bengal or as a member of any district or local board or union committee there or to hold office of chairman, deputy chairman or vice chairman of any such body under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 or the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, nor shall such person be nominated to be a commissioner or a member or to hold any such office under any of the said acts and if on the date when this Act comes into force any such person is holding any such office or a commissioner of any municipality or a member of any district or local board or union committee under any of said acts he shall notwithstanding anything contained in these acts be deemed to have vacated his office or seat from such date and such vacancy shall be filled up in the same manner as if it were caused by resignation duly accepted.

DR. SIR J. C. BOSE IN BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As already announced, Sir Jagadish Bose is coming to Bombay, to secure the support of the public of Bombay for his Research Institute, which was formally opened in Calcutta on November 30th last.

Donations are therefore invited from the citizens of Bombay, so that Dr. Bose's mission on behalf of the great national institution which he has inaugurated may be a success.

A series of two lectures will be delivered by Sir J. C. Bose on the 22nd and 24th instant, at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. Donors will be allotted seats in order of subscriptions received either for the 22nd or the 24th., as follows: Every donor of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 will be allotted a seat or seats in the Stalls or in the first row of the Dress Circle; donors of large amounts can if they choose have a box; donors of Rs. 50 and above but under Rs. 100 in the Dress Circle; of Rs. 5 in the gallery which cannot be reserved. All donations to be remitted to

S. R. BOMANJI,
COWASJI JEHANGIR (Jun.)
23, Church Gate Street.

THE BORAH CONTROVERSY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MULLA SAHEB.

SUGGESTED EXCOMMUNICATION OF DETRACTORS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Nomanbhai Saheb bin Hassanbhai Saheb, Alibhai Kadibhai Ustad, Esufally Waliji Hotelwala and Mahomedally Kaderbhoy Saiwalla were at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not enter into a bond for Rs. 250 and give security by the bonds of two sureties to keep the peace for one year. Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. H. A. H. Payne appeared for the complainant while Mr. Acworth, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mr. C. N. Kamaya, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the respondents.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Desai, said the case against the fourth accused in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate was finished, the accused being given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. In that case the Magistrate had said the evidence of some of the complainant's witnesses was not reliable.

Mulla Abdul Hussein Noorbhoy, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was a dealer in pearls and iron bars and was a landed proprietor. He knew the accused, who was a "sheikh" in the Bohra community. He knew that the Advocate-General had filed a suit in the High Court. There were excited feelings between the Mullaji Saheb and his party on the one hand and the complainant and his party on the other since the 29th July 1917. About this date there was a meeting at Chandabhai's mosque and the respondents used to take people inside, give them seats, tell them not to make noise and do such other things. The second and third respondents and others told the people to shut their shops and attend the meeting.

SUGGESTED EXCOMMUNICATION.

Witness attended the meetings and followed the proceedings. At the morning meeting Mullaji Dedan said some matters were printed in the papers and that those who had them printed should be put out of caste. Witness heard it stated that if a limb were diseased it should be amputated and that in that way only the disease could be got rid of. It was also stated that what was printed contrary to their views should not be read. The Mullaji Saheb came afterwards, who enquired why they had assembled and they replied their feelings had been hurt and that the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, the complainant, one Mombasawala and others were in the matter and should be excommunicated. Somebody said the names of those who did not acknowledge the Mullaji Saheb should be sent to him in writing, and witness on his return to his shop heard that his name had also been given. He thereupon went to the first respondent, and told him he (witness) was a slave of the Mullaji Saheb and his name should not have appeared. The first respondent sent him to the Mullaji Saheb, who had a talk with him. Witness waited for the afternoon meeting, when the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, the complainant, one Mombasawala and one Mianji and another person were excommunicated. The second and third respondents kept order at both the meetings. Nobody expressed any opinion against the Mullaji Saheb at the meetings. There being unanimous majority, who could say anything against the excommunications? There were feasts at the Daud Bag on all the ten days of the Mohurrum. Witness went there once or twice. On the first occasion the second, third and fourth respondents stopped him, and the third respondent said he (witness) would not be served at the feast as he (witness) had gone to a sermon held on behalf of the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy at the Churney Road mosque. Witness was abused in a filthy manner. He said he had not been to the sermon. He was insulted and abused.

WITNESS'S LIFE THREATENED.

On the third day when he (witness) went to the first respondent, Mr Salebhoy and others said they would accept his statement that he had not been to the sermon but enquired if he had saluted the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy at the Apollo Bunder. He replied it was a rule of Islam and of God that one should salute and his hand might have gone up in salute. They said he should not look at those people, and that what had been done was done but that he should give in writing that he would not do it again. He (witness) refused to do so and they said that if he wanted to live in safety he should give a writing, otherwise he should live at his own risk. One of them said so. Witness was afraid and he passed a writing, in which he undertook not to see the opponents or move about with them or communicate directly or indirectly with them and in the event of his being found guilty, to abide by their decision. He signed that because they pressed him to do it. He had no police at his back to get those arrested who pressed him to sign it. He had seen the first three respondents at the Badri Mahal, and the second, third and fourth respondents at the Daud Bag. When he went to the first respondent at the Badri Mahal, he saw the second and third accused who were sent for as he was sent for. They took no part at the interview.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said he recognized the Head Mullaji Saheb as the Head Mullaji Saheb and had always done so. The sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy were excommunicated, and if they were rightly excommunicated, the adherents of the Mullaji Saheb should not associate with them, for it would be wrong to do so. The first respondent was a respectable man, and acted for the Mullaji Saheb when the latter was not in Bombay. He reverenced the first respondent as a leading man of the community.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, the witness said that on the day when he was insulted at the Daud Bag he dined there. He felt ashamed to repeat the words of abuse which were used towards him there. He went there the next day and had his dinner there then also. He was a follower of the Mullaji Saheb and had always been one. He was a friend of the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, but not a great friend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, the witness said nobody could have been justified in preventing him from attending the feast even if he had attended the sermon and had associated with the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy. The fourth respondent did not stop him at the feast.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he had not associated with the sons of Sir Adamji Pirbhoy or with Mr. Sarafali since the excommunications.

Further hearing was adjourned.

671 TEACHERS ON STRIKE.

100 SCHOOLS CLOSED IN SURAT DISTRICT.

It is reported that 671 untrained teachers in the Surat District are on strike and about 100 schools are closed in consequence of the ignoring by the Educational Authorities of a petition sent by these teachers in November last in which they asked for an improvement of the conditions of their service. No answer being received up till the 1st instant, the teachers struck on that date.

In the course of their petition to the Director of Public Instruction, the teachers state among other things that their starting pay of Rs. 9 is raised to Rs. 10 after a full five years' service. The untrained teachers receive a salary of Rs. 11 only.

"Besides these, those who serve as assistants never get a farthing more than Rs. 10 even if they sacrifice their whole duration of life in the line, i.e. they remain in the service as non-pensioners and non-expectants of any rise; while the taluka peons of Rs. 9 and the peons of the revenue department Rs. 7 and hawaldars of Rs. 4/8 per month begin their life as pensioners with adequate rise." The petitioners after dwelling on the miserable character of their remuneration proceed to suggest (1) that the first grade of a teacher must be of Rs. 15 per mensem and be so raised by such instalments of service grades, that, when about to retire after a lapse of full 27 years in the service, he may draw Rs. 30 per month that the service be pensionable and 50 p.c. of the pay (i.e. Rs. 15 per month) will be an adequate sum to meet the wants of life when old and retired.

The petition points out that an order was passed to grant a certificate of the first year trained sudent to whosoever be in the service for 15 years, in response to their request for a grant of the same while in service for 10 years in 1907 A. D., "but this order too is on paper only and practically nominal, except in some rare cases." The petition suggests that the period of 15 years therein be cancelled and a period of 10 years be fixed to enable a man to get the certificate.

They also pray that they be given the grant granted graciously by H. M. the King-Emperor four years ago, which they have not received uptil now, and also that, when everything is dear, the practice of other departments to give some concessions as grain compensations, be given to them.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN IN SIRUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIRUR, Jan. 16.

Mr. P. N. Patwardhan is conducting a vigorous Home Rule campaign in the backward Sirur taluka. Jadegaon, Pabal, Malthan and Sirur centres were visited and lectures delivered by him. Village sabhas have been started. Immense sympathy for the Congress and Home Rule work has been obtained. The taluka has been filled with Home Rule ideas. Three more centres are to be visited before the Lonavla meeting.

Mr. Patwardhan unfortunately, has met with an accident. He proceeds on a further mission to-day.

KANNIVADI ZAMINDARY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Mr. Eardley Norton is at present in Madras having come down to conduct an appeal on behalf of the Midnapore Zemindari Co., of Bengal which is now before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phillips. The sons of the late zamindar of Kannivadi filed a suit in the District Court of Madura against the Midnapore Zamindary Co., for the recovery of the Kannivadi estate. The Company, it is stated, obtained the estate from the old Commercial Bank of Madras, the latter having purchased the same in the execution of a mortgage decree. The basis of the claim was that the estate was held under service tenure and the mortgage of the same in favour of and purchase thereof by the Commercial Bank could not extend beyond the lifetime of the late zamindar. The District Judge held that the estate was granted only for the police and military services rendered by poligars and that though those services were not executed for a long time past after the advent of the British rule that did not terminate the service tenure. He accordingly gave a decree for the plaintiff. Against this that appeal was preferred by the Midnapore Zamindari Company.

Twenty out of the 23 accused in the Daltonganj Bakr-id riot case before Mr. E. I. Turner, Special Magistrate, have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from one to five years each with fines ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

AMUSING EJECTMENT SUIT.

LANDLORD ORDERED TO VACATE.

ADAM ESOOP VS. DAWOOD UMAR.

An amusing case in which a tenant sought to eject his own landlord from certain premises came on for hearing yesterday before the Acting Fourth Judge Mr. A. Chitre. The defendant owned a house at Ghogari Mohola where he resided and also carried on his business. In July last he gave a rent-farming contract of the whole house to the plaintiff and in respect of the portion of the house occupied by himself, attorned as a tenant to the plaintiff at Rs. 16 per month. In October following the plaintiff gave him a notice demanding enhanced rent at the rate of Rs. 30 per month, which, at first, defendant refused to pay but subsequently averred his willingness to do so. This led to an exchange of words between the parties and the plaintiff now sued to eject the defendant from his premises.

Mr. M. A. Somji, who appeared for the defendant, in applying for time to vacate, told the Court that his client was in a very sad predicament. The house in question was ancestral property occupied by the defendant and his family during the last forty years and it was hard lines upon him to be called upon to vacate at a month's notice. He submitted that the most equitable order in the suit would be to stay execution for the remaining period of the lease, viz., 2½ years.

The Court inquired if there was any chance of the parties coming to terms, to which plaintiff's pleader, Mr. F. B. Badshaw, replied in the negative and stated that defendant had by his own act and free will made himself a tenant of the plaintiff and he had no right to demand special treatment. After the notice, all the other tenants had become hostile to his client and unless the defendant vacated there would be further unpleasantness leading possibly to a breach of the peace. His client would not have him on the premises at any price.

The Court: Are you prepared to give up the lease?

Mr. Badshaw: No; after the lease, we have increased the rent and my client is making some profit. Now that rents have gone up, defendant wants us to give up the lease.

The Court allowed the defendant six months' time to vacate and ordered him to pay costs.

LANDLORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

I

Sir,—When so much is being said and written of the rapacity of landlords in our city, it is indeed a relief and a striking contrast to find a few honourable exceptions to the general rule. There are undoubtedly some kind-hearted landlords who realizing the distress of the poor tenants not only refrain from the malpractice of squeezing them but even from pressing them for arrears of rents due. Though such exceptions are few and far between, they like the oases in the desert, afford rest and convenience to the weary tenants. I therefore think that just as the people are freely ventilating their grievances of the rapacity of landlords if tenants of the considerate landlords of the type above referred to, bring to light the praiseworthy self-sacrifice of the latter, it would do justice to the deserving men, as well as stimulate others to follow in their footsteps. Lately I have come to know of a couple of such landlords, of whom Mr. Kikabhoy Govindji Mistry is one. He has got a new large house built at Sankli Talao, Byculla. The building possesses many spacious rooms, the rents of which are fixed to range from Rs. 8-8 to 12 per room.

There are several buildings in the same locality, but their landlords charge for the rooms Rs. 15 to Rs. 25! This speaks volumes for the contentedness and kindness of Mr. Kikabhoy. A number of buildings in the same locality are under construction and will be ready shortly. It is therefore to be devoutly hoped that owners of these buildings will follow the worthy example of Mr. Kikabhoy and keep their rents on the scale of the latter, and thus earn the blessings of poor overburdened tenants, and the object of my writing this will be more than fulfilled if this correspondence catches the eyes of the owners, as well as of many a landlord of our city and will keep their rents just on the scales to get the ordinary interest on the capital actually invested. Thereby they will have done the right thing, before the Government intervenes and forces them to curb their shameful practices.—Yours, etc.

A. V.

January. 15th 1918.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—In connection with the valuable articles on this subject which have appeared in your paper lately, I beg to bring to your notice another instance of a landlord, who is trying to squeeze out the poor tenants. A big Chawl situated in Mughbhat Cross lane Thakordwar Road, was completed 5 or 6 months before the War. The landlord of this building has therefore no ground to complain of the present ruling prices for building materials. Nor has he spent a pie during the last 3 or 4 years towards repairs, or even for white washing.

Your readers will imagine how far such landlords consider the sanitary requirements of their tenants. Not-withstanding all this, the landlord of this building has given notices to all the tenants to vacate their rooms within a month. It seems clearly his intention to increase the rent. The justification for increasing rent at such a time is nothing but greediness.

No doubt this is a case worth bringing to the notice of the Municipal body which will shortly be empowered to ascertain and fix the appropriate rents of Chawls.—Yours, etc.

"SYMPATHISER."

Thakordwar, 16th January, 1918.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon visited the New Custom House on Wednesday afternoon; afterwards her Excellency paid a visit to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. His Excellency attended a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund at the Secretariat in the afternoon.

Mr. E. Maconochie, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar has arrived at Government House.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. F. Napier and the Hon. Mr. Justice C. V. Kumarswami Sastri have been appointed to act as Additional Judges of the Madras High Court till the 31st December, 1918. Diwan Bahadur C. Krishnan, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge, Madras Small Cause Court, has been appointed to act as an Additional Judge in the High Court for the period of the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kumarswami Sastri on special duty.

RAI BAHADUR SULTAN SINGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am desired by R. B. Lalla Sultan Singh Sahab to request you very kindly to convey through the medium of your much esteemed and widely circulated daily his most grateful thanks to his numerous friends and countrymen for their messages and letters of sympathy, as it is not possible personally to acknowledge them all individually. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

INGAL KISHORE.

Delhi, Jan. 13.

STATE CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that a workman has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for participation in a strike at a munitions factory in Leipzic.

The correspondent with the French forces in Italy says that since the French took Monte Tomba, the Austrians on its northern slopes have withdrawn nearly a mile and now occupy the ground which the Piava may flood.

CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING,

WRONG MAN CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Acharekar charged Alimud Miyaji, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused. It was alleged that the accused was driving along Sandhurst Road on Tuesday afternoon, when his victoria collided with motor car No. 1770 driven by one Jooma Joosab who crossed the road from Trimbuk Parasram Street to go towards Agiari Lane. The collision resulted in a slight damage to the car and injury to the horse.

The defence was that the accused was driving on the proper side of the road and that the driver of the motor car should have taken a curve or waited for the victoria to pass as the car came from a bye-lane and the victoria was going along the main road.

The Magistrate, discharging the accused, said he thought it was the driver of the motor car who should have been charged and not the accused.

CAR COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA.

CHAUFFEUR FINED FOR DRIVING ON FALSE SIDE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Beldom charged Nehalchand, driver of motor car K. A. 492, with disobeying a legal order to stop and drive on the proper side of the road and with driving on the wrong side of the road. Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Pereira defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused, who came down the Frere Bridge at Grant Road, drove straight on into Gowalia Tank Road instead of taking a curve round the lamp in the centre of the road in front of the Fire Brigade Station, with the result that the car collided with a victoria, causing damage to it and injury to the horse, which had subsequently to be shot.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 55.

TWO MONTHS FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Chapman charged Hormusji Dadabhai Varyava, a motor driver, with theft on the 3rd January of Rs. 96 in currency notes from the pocket of a coat which was hanging from the handle of an almirah in the hosiery shop of Samuel John Salem in the Prag Mahal at Dhobi Talao, where the accused had been to purchase a cap. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The accused was convicted, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He had a previous conviction.

THROWING NITRIC ACID THROUGH WINDOW.

COMPENSATION TO INJURED PEDESTRIAN

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Khimji Damodar, a tailor, with doing a rash act in throwing, during an altercation with his wife, a bottle containing nitric acid from a window of his room, which fell on one Vithoba Bala, burning him all over the face. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40, out of which Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 17, 1918.

CONTROL OF PROFITEERING.

The economic situation in Bombay, thanks to unfettered profiteering in house-rents and in prices of necessaries and to its cause—namely, the prevailing chaos in organisation,—is assuming a most serious aspect day by day. As we stated last week, the poorer citizens of Bombay, left to the tender mercies of the profiteer and the rackrenter, have been for months past nursing a deep feeling of resentment, tinged with despondency. That feeling has found vent in the Press to some extent, from time to time, especially during the last few days and also recently in the Corporation and in the Press. Much of it, however, has remained unexpressed. For, suffering humanity has always been patient! The decision of Lord Willingdon to call a conference of leading citizens to discuss the situation was, therefore, not taken by any means too soon and the manner in which His Excellency on behalf of his Government, broke an unduly protracted silence, leaves little to complain of. The first essential of a satisfactory solution of the grave situation that has arisen is the need of absolute confidence between the Government and the people. For, if that essential is lacking, any measures that the Government may devise would not only be largely incomplete and inadequate, but would also be, to a considerable extent, difficult of enforcement and ineffectual. Lord Willingdon, therefore, had a larger audience in mind than that he was actually addressing in the Secretariat on Tuesday when he said:

"I have asked you to come here to meet me to-day to discuss the serious question of the high prices prevailing in the city of Bombay, and more especially the hardship caused by these high prices to the humbler classes of the population, to inform you of what action Government has been taking in this matter during the past few months, and to ask for your advice and assistance to remedy a real and growing difficulty and anxiety."

The situation is indeed one of anxiety but not really, we think one of great difficulty, if there is a clear determination to deal with it in the larger interests of the city. It is, to a considerable extent, the outcome of abnormal and inevitable conditions created by the war. That must be admitted. But it is not wholly due to this cause. The war has necessarily entailed heavy sacrifices and burdens which all citizens of the Empire, poor as well as rich, must cheerfully and dutifully bear. And the citizens of Bombay—especially those whom the present conditions have hit the hardest—are no less willing and anxious to bear their share of the burden. But they can hardly be expected to undergo sacrifices and burdens which have not the remotest connection with war and which are in fact traceable to considerations which are antagonistic to the principles for which the war is being waged. The problem before the Government of Bombay hence resolves itself into one of devising means that will minimise, if not remove altogether, such sacrifices and burdens. Lord Willingdon himself lucidly summed up the essentials of this problem. His Excellency said:

"But with a full recognition of our responsibilities (as regards the war) and all willingness to bear them, we wish to lighten the burden so far as it can be lightened by foresight and by co-operation and to equalise it by preventing its weighing unduly upon the poorer classes. It is a natural corollary that while we wish in no way to discourage enterprise and business energies, we wish to prevent profiteering, that is, the accumulation of undue profits by the few at the expense of the many."

The principal causes of the high prices, so far as foodstuffs and articles of daily necessity are concerned are well-known and Lord Willingdon's analysis of these causes is in most respects accurate though, we must add, no one who has inside knowledge of the operations in the Bombay market will endorse the amazing finding of Mr. Orr's Food-Prices Committee which, as Lord Willingdon said, "does not indicate that there has been much deliberate cornering or overcharging, at least so far as the commodities consumed by the poor in their daily life are concerned." As regards the enormous and continuing rise in rents, however, Lord Willingdon had no doubts—and no one who knows anything about the subject can have any doubt,—that the increase, after making full allowances for every consideration in favour of the landlord, has been out of all proportion and that unless some check is placed on it, any rise in wages and income of the poor and middle classes, will be inexorably swallowed by the extortionate rapacity—it is no less—of the landlords.

What then are the remedies? Lord Willingdon detailed the directions in which action is called for to regulate the prices of articles of necessaries. Among these he instanced "the establishment of shops, whether by Government or, preferably, by the Municipality, at which articles of necessaries would be sold at a fair price." "Co-operation with the Naval and Military Departments and with the Munitions Board in order that due notice may be given to the market of large war requirements," and "the encouragement of home production and of its transport to Bombay" are other palliative measures which we hope may afford some measure of relief. Again, —though there could be no greater mockery of the distress of the poor of this city than to preach economy to them,—Lord Willingdon's appeal to the more well-to-do section of the citizens for voluntary effort towards economy is made none too soon. But the root cause of all trouble is profiteering. The most urgent need, therefore, is to remove it by a thorough scheme of due control of prices. As a preliminary to the enforcement of this scheme "the prevention of cornering and holding up of stocks" is indespensable. No less essential is "the fixation of prices at privately-owned shops with the proper machinery for the due enforcement of the prices so fixed." Government, therefore, propose to appoint, subject to the sanction of the Government of India —as to which, we are confident, there will be no difficulty— a Controller who will have powers to take the measures indicated above and who is to be assisted in his task by representative committees. As regards house-rents, in particular, he will be assisted by a committee who will receive complaints about rents and advise as to their disposal. It is also suggested that the fullest use should be made of the Municipal establishment, both to ascertain the appropriate rental of houses and to regulate the prices of household necessities. We have no doubt the Corporation will afford all necessary facilities.

All these measures that are contemplated are welcome, but they call for some remarks. Much—almost everything—depends on the personality of the Controller, the character of the Committees and the machinery of their relations. We do not know why the Controller should necessarily be an officer of Government, though we would not question for a moment that the sort of paragon required and indicated by his Excellency is available in abundance in the Bombay Secretariat! But, if it is considered essential to have an official, we would point out that even some of the gentlemen in Bombay Castle who have achieved the beatification of an official halo, none the less do not necessarily command "the fullest confidence of all classes," nor can it be said of many of them with actual truth that they "are not connected with any particular industry or interest," though the connection may be official and indirect. We fancy it may be as difficult to find in official circles a gentleman properly to comply with Lord Willingdon's high standard of qualifications as outside them. Another important consideration is in regard to the extent to which the Controller will be bound or affected by the advice of the committees that are to assist him. If his power is to be absolutely arbitrary after merely listening—or not as the case might very likely be—to the committee, the consequences may not be helpful and may even be disastrous. We would suggest that the committees—which, it is to be hoped, will be really *People's* committees—should have more than merely advisory powers and that the Controller, so far as policy,—apart from his executive functions,—is concerned, should be bound by their considered decisions. Otherwise with an official, even if his halo be of the largest size available, holding these extensive and arbitrary powers, we foresee the possibility of grave dangers.

DELHI OR ZABERN?

We published yesterday the concluding proceedings of the assault case in which a Lieutenant Widdicombe was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate of Delhi of assaulting Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, one of the most distinguished and highly respected of the Raises of that city. It is necessary that the facts of the case should be given the utmost publicity and pressed on the notice of the authorities, for it represents a species of scoundrelism which has perhaps done more than anything else in the past to lower the credit of British Rule in this country and arouse the most dangerous form of racial bitterness and antipathy. It is amazing how completely the heads of a certain type of Britisher, who is usually well-behaved in his own country, is turned on his arrival in India. Here was a cub of a subaltern who first kicks the servant of another man, and when he is asked by the latter, with, to our mind, excessive politeness (as it came out in the course of the trial) for his name and address, he brutally lets fly with his fist. "I thereupon lost my temper and the result is that he has his eye tied up", this elegant and refined person, holding the King's commission, announced from the dock without the least suggestion of regret. The dirtiness and cowardliness of the assault may be further gathered from the fact that the accused, without a word of warning, delivered his smashing blow in the eye, at an elderly gentleman, who was wearing glasses, (which were smashed) and whom, therefore, it is fortunate he did not blind for life.

It is desirable that the full bearings of the incident should be understood. Cases of assault will, no doubt, go on occurring so long as cads and short-tempered people are going about. But in India such cases as the one under notice have an importance, as we have hinted, all their own. The British Government simply cannot afford to allow persons like Lieutenant Widdicombe to behave in this country as though they were Huns at large in the streets of Zabern. Violence on the part of Europeans in India towards inoffensive Indians is more than a matter of a personal assault case. It constitutes an outrage from the Imperial point of view, as calculated to neutralise much goodwill, laboriously and concientiously fostered, between the British and Indian communities. It follows, therefore, that men like Lieut. Widdicombe must be made an example of, and the public will be anxious to know what action his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to take in the matter. We would venture to suggest that this is eminently a case which calls for the application and enforcement of the article of the King's Regulations respecting "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,"— the more so as Mr. Currie, the Additional District Magistrate of Delhi, has hardly enhanced the prestige of the British community in India by regarding the offence as so trivial as to require only a nominal fine of Rs. 25.

Fortunately, individuals like Lieutenant Widdicombe are rare among British officers in India, who are usually also gentlemen, but for that very reason an individual culprit who degrades and besmirches the King's uniform should be dealt with drastically. In this matter, legal or departmental action cannot suffice. The force of public opinion of the British community, as well as the reprobation of his brother officers, should be brought to bear upon the delinquent, who really offends much more against his own class and community than against the individual victim of his violence. That should be the real and radical remedy, and it seems to us that, having regard to the new and momentous phase of British-Indian relationship in the scheme of the British Empire, upon which we are entering, the need is urgent for its application firmly, as a matter of Imperial necessity.

Notes of the Day.

The Man-power Problem.

The statement of Sir Auckland Geddes regarding the fresh claims of the army on the man-power of Britain, is convincing, if only on account of its austere logic of numbers. The fatal defection of Russia, the depletion of the allied units in the West, and the delay in the appearance of the full field-force of America on European soil, have made the call for reinforcements imperative. The programme of recruitment which has been now announced relates to the contribution of Britain, and is, no doubt, detailed with the knowledge of some of the supplementary forces available from the rest of the Empire for repairing the gaps in the ranks, and preserving the army in the standard of victory. Sir Auckland Geddes estimates that a million and a half of enemy troops can be released from the Russian front, and expects that Germany will try her last stake in France, or Italy, or both. He is in quest of an effective counterpoise and intends to provide men without altering the ages of service. The fresh recruitment to the army is to be made from the reserve ranks hitherto unemployed and the civil population so far exempted. 450,000 men are required to strengthen the field force and this figure is exclusive of the men who can be eliminated for service from the reserve units that already exist for ready transference to the front. Nearly half the number of men who are fit and available must be marshalled out for service, and the attempt is well within the means of attainment.

"Our Masters."

"Educating our Masters" is the title of an article in the "Madras Mail," the readers of which will doubtless be surprised to learn that "our masters" are not "ourselves," as they have hitherto, no doubt, supposed or deceived themselves into believing, but the Labour Party in England. The admission in itself shows that the education of the "Madras Mail" is getting on. It has discovered that, even in its own view, there can be no hope for the cause it represents unless we "educate our masters, including the Labour Party, who in all probability would (*sic*) acquire greater influence at the next General Election." It advocates, therefore, that some steps should be taken to put the side of the question advocated by the "Madras Mail" and its "school of thought" (*sic* again!) before the people of the United Kingdom. If the "Madras Mail" and its friends will help to do this effectively nothing will be more helpful to the cause of Indian Home Rule!

The More the Better.

In the meanwhile our contemporary,—and no doubt the "school of thought,"—are much encouraged by the reputed success of its efforts to educate the provincial press in England. So far as we are able to find, these efforts have resulted in the conversion of the "Yorkshire Observer," or what passes for such with a correspondent who writes to Madras from England. Fortunately, we now know exactly what the weight of this authority is in the eyes of the "Madras Mail" school, for the correspondent naively remarks: "You say that you do not know much about the 'Yorkshire Observer,' and goes on "I can assure you that the 'Yorkshire Observer' now knows more about the 'Madras Mail' than it did." So a notable introduction has been achieved. The "Madras Mail" now knows the "Yorkshire Observer" and the "Yorkshire Observer" knows more about the "Madras Mail." And the more English journals that get to know more about the "Madras Mail" the more reason we shall have to be gratified.

Propaganda in England.

Incidentally, the correspondent, already referred to, supplies some interesting information as to the headway which the Indian Home Rule propaganda is making in the Labour world in England, which coming from an antagonistic source is especially interesting. Recognising the inimical mood of the writer, there is much satisfaction to be gained from the following account given of what is going on in England:—

You say that you do not know much about the "Yorkshire Observer"; but I can assure you that the "Yorkshire Observer" now knows more about the "Madras Mail" than it did and is indebted to it for the knowledge of some of the facts regarding the Besant internment and release, which appear to have been purposely suppressed in the campaign that is now assiduously going on in Labourite circles throughout the northern manufacturing districts in favour of Mrs. Besant and her Indian schemes and reforms. Some extracts from the "Madras Mail" which have appeared in the "Observer" should be an excellent corrective to much of the appalling ignorance that prevails regarding the situation in India, and for this I have to thank you for the copies of the paper which you were kind enough to send me. The Labour Party, or at least some sections of it, are a bit above themselves, for reasons very obvious to those who follow the political situation here; but it is not quite so obvious why they regard the release of Mrs. Besant as a victory for themselves, which they undoubtedly do. I was present the other day at a Labourite meeting when one of the local leaders spoke, and in the course of his speech compared the condition of labourers in England with those in India and in support of his argument quoted the average daily wage of both. He mentioned the sums in English currency; now this is a complicated question and he may have been right in his figures or he may not, but the point is that he purposely, I think, avoided all reference to the great difference in the conditions, etc., between the two cases.

The last sentence illustrates the incorrigible fatuity of the "school of thought" to which the writer belongs. The average Englishman knows little about rupees and, of course, it is easier to talk to him in terms of his own currency. If the facts could be brought home to him in Indian currency and the different conditions in India be explained to him, his sympathy and indignation would be heightened rather than lessened.

The Postal Authorities Again.

The circumstances in which the recent Postal strike in Bombay came to an end must still be vividly fresh in the minds of our readers. One chief reason why the men held out so desperately was the fact that their experience on previous occasions in regard to the authorities keeping their word had been anything but satisfactory. They consequently wanted definite assurances, before returning to work, that history would not repeat itself. Our readers will recollect the conditions of the understanding as between the men and their solicitors on the one side and the Postal authorities on the other, on which the Bombay strike terminated. Already, however, there would seem to be fresh friction and for the same old reason.

The D. G.'s Reply.

As the men have pointed out in their latest representation to the Director-General of the Department, they resumed work in the confident belief that the demands for which they had felt obliged to cease work would be conceded. That also is the general impression among the public. The reply of Sir William Maxwell, however, is very laconic and his statement that "no one was authorised by the Director-General to make any statement to them as to what revision would be sanctioned," and that no one was "authorised to give them an assurance or even make a suggestion that pay would be granted to them for the period they were on strike" is, we regret to say, characteristic of the procedure which his Department has always adopted in respect of their men. The Director-General may imagine that he can afford to adopt this tone now, but the policy represented by it is no more conducive to the credit of the Department than it is to the efficiency of an important public service.

THE SCANDAL OF BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

BY SYUD HOSAIN.

[REPRINTED FROM "YOUNG INDIA."]

II.

Nothing is more clear to those who are in a position to know the under-currents of popular feeling in the country than that the Indian public is getting into an ugly mood over the grave scandal of the Bengal internments,—which is apparently continuing to thrive unchecked. We do not suppose that the authorities have anything like an adequate knowledge of the intense bitterness and exasperation that fills the minds of the people on this question. They are aware, no doubt, of the hundreds of protests that have been formulated at public meetings and in the Legislative Council, but we are convinced that they have not been able to infer from those formal expressions of popular indignation the suppressed rage and dismay that grip the people at the present time. Moreover, the chances are that the Government of India have allowed themselves to be lulled into a sense of false self-satisfaction by the fact that they have recently appointed a committee. Some people fondly imagine that the Committee over which Mr. Justice Rowlatt, of the King's Bench Division of his Majesty's High Court of Justices, has been appointed to preside is going to investigate the thousands of cases of internment in Bengal and elsewhere. No greater mistake could be made than that. A reference to the objects for which the Committee in question has been appointed makes it perfectly clear that, whatever else it may or may not do, it is not going to put an end to the scandal of the abuse of the Defence of India Act, and of Regulation III of 1818, by the Government of Bengal. Here are the terms of reference of Mr. Justice Rowlatt's Committee:

(1) To investigate and report on the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India;

(2) to examine and consider the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with such conspiracies; and

(3) to advise them as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them.

An Unsatisfactory Committee.

This, to be sure, is a very different proposition to affording immediate relief, and reparation, where and as far as it is possible, to the victims of the C. I. D., following upon a proper judicial enquiry, as is demanded by public opinion. So far from being likely to facilitate such a consummation the whole conception of the problem on the part of the authorities, as disclosed by their preamble which we have quoted above, seems to us to make for more delay, more legislation and, possibly, the forging of new fetters for those whom the C. I. D. may think fit to denounce. Further, even taking the objects of the Committee as they are set down, it is impossible to ignore the fact that its *personnel* is not sufficiently satisfactory. The decision to bring out a Judge of the High Court of England was undoubtedly a wise one, nor have we any particular quarrel with the European members of the Committee. But it was imperatively necessary to make the Indian element on the Committee sufficiently strong and such as would command the confidence of the people. Judged by this test, while Dewan Bahadur Kumaraswami Sastryar is undoubtedly the right man in the right place, Mr. Provosh Chander Mitter equally certainly is not. However, as this Committee has, we believe, already embarked on the task allotted to it, we may leave it to its labours. The important thing to note is that it has only indirectly to do with the Bengal internments, and no relief from that quarter is to be expected for the hundreds of men and boys whom the country believes to be innocent, and against whom the authorities have not attempted to institute judicial proceedings or even to formulate a legal charge, but who none the less have been deprived of their liberty amid circumstances of appalling callousness and rigour, leading in some cases to the victims going out of their minds or resorting to self-destruction.

Abuse of Solitary Confinement.

We referred in a recent issue to the circumstances in which the Hon. Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur's motion in the Bengal Legislative Council for the appointment of an Advisory Committee in connection with internment cases was opposed by the Local Government and defeated. The discussion in the Council makes most instructive reading, and deserves much wider publicity all over the country than it seems so far to have received. The Indian members were able to prove their case to the hilt, for an immediate and impartial enquiry into every single case of internment, by specifying instances of abuse of powers and illegality on the part of those making use of the arbitrary powers which the Defence of India Act, for wholly different purposes, had placed in their hands. The Hon. Mr. S. N. Roy, for instance, especially raised the issue of the legality, even under the amazingly elastic provisions of the Defence Act, of the confinement of detenus in solitary cells for months and months together. He pointed out that, under section 73, I. P. C., a man can in no circumstances be kept in solitary confinement for more than three months, and section 74, again, lays down that such confinement shall, in no case, exceed 14 days at a time, with intervals of at least 14 days. Such is the intention and prescription of law in regard to proved criminals, and yet the Government of Bengal have not hesitated to allow political suspects—for as such we must regard them in default of the authorities producing their evidence against the men incarcerated—to be kept in solitary confinement for months on end! If this is a British mode of doing things, then we must revise our whole notion and knowledge of the British Law and Constitution. It is melancholy to contrast such procedure on the part of agents of British rule in India with the principle laid down

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH SUCCES IN ITALY.

BOMBARDMENT OF YARMOUTH

BRITISH SUCCESS IN ITALY.

SIX ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

An official British communiqué from Italy says:—Our aeroplanes during the past week have destroyed six enemy machines and driven others down out of control. The Italians successfully operated yesterday at Mount Asolone, Mount Spinoncia and Caposile taking many prisoners.

ITALIAN RECOVERY.

ADVANCE TO CEHILLA VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

An Italian official communiqué says:—In order to rectify our line from northward of Osteriallepre to the head of the Cehilla Valley we advanced and gained considerable advantages. We inflicted heavy losses and captured 291 prisoners. We entered the enemy trenches at the Mt. Solarolo salient and also extended the bridgehead eastward of Caposile. We captured trenches and took forty-five prisoners and two trenchmortars.

M. VENIZELOS AS GREEK MINISTER OF WAR.

GENERAL DANGLIS APPOINTED C-IN-C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

M. Venizelos has assumed the Ministry of War and General Danglis has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

BRITISH RAID NORTH OF LENS.

ENEMY RAID N. E. OF ARMENTIERES REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We repulsed a strong raid north-east of Armentieres. We made a raid north of Lens and bombed dugouts and took prisoners.

THE CAMBRAI SET-BACK.

RESULT OF THE ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that as a result of enquiry by Field-Marshal Haig, the Imperial General Staff and the War Cabinet, the Government considered that the Higher Command was not surprised by the German attack at Cambrai on the 30th November and that all proper and adequate dispositions were made to meet it. He emphasised that Field-Marshal Haig instituted an enquiry before he received instructions from the War Office, that his report was examined by a committee of the Imperial General Staff. Sir William Robertson presiding, and that the General Staff's report was examined by a committee of the War Cabinet and subsequently by the War Cabinet itself. The War Cabinet considered that public discussion on the break-down, which undoubtedly occurred, would be most detrimental to public interests and they were satisfied that proper measures had been taken to deal with similar situations in future. (Cheers.)

THIONVILLLE STEEL WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

A British communiqué says, there was the usual cannonading. Our aeroplanes last night dropped a ton of bombs on Thionville works midway between Luxemburg and Metz and a further half ton on two large railway junctions in the neighbourhood of Metz.

There were considerable anti-aircraft searchlight barrages, but all returned.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' SPEECH.

FAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

The press comments on Sir Auckland Geddes' speech are favourable. The "Daily News" epitomises the views regarding his warning to Labour in the following words:—We cannot be accused of lack of sympathy with Labour nor of excessive sympathy with this Government, but this does not blind us to the fact that we are engaged in the greatest struggle human liberty was ever involved in. To talk of downing tools is to talk of betraying freedom and stabbing our sons and brothers in the back.

MEASURES AGAINST INTERFERENCE WITH LABOUR.

The "Daily Mail's" Lobby correspondent understands that the Government is prepared to take immediate severe measures against anyone interfering with the output of munitions, aeroplanes and ships.

YARMOUTH BOMBARDED.

TWENTY SHELLS IN FIVE MINUTES.

THREE KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

It is officially announced that Yarmouth was bombarded from the sea last night. Fire was opened at five minutes to eleven and lasted for five minutes. Twenty shells fell in the town. According to the latest reports three persons were killed and ten injured. The damage done was not serious.

DETAILS OF THE RAID.

PRESUMED TO BE CARRIED OUT BY A SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

The night was black and cold at Yarmouth and most of the inhabitants were in bed when a great starshell lit up the entire town. It was followed by a rapid fusillade and roofs were stripped off, windows blown in and chimney-stacks knocked down. There were innumerable narrow escapes. It is presumed that a submarine carried out the raid.

MORE GERMAN LIES.

ENEMY TORPEDOING OF REWA ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 17.

A German wireless communiqué falsely states that four Spanish officers recently returned to Madrid owing to the misuse of the Entente hospital ships, thus seemingly preparing the way for a renewed campaign against hospital ships.

The British Admiralty has received the following from the Spanish Commissioner on board the Rewa who disembarked at Gibralsar: "I guarantee that all conditions agreed on were scrupulously observed." It has been absolutely established that the Rewa was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine, and attempted refutations merely add to the long list of falsehoods issued in enemy wireless in the attempt to excuse a campaign of rapine and murder.

REWA OUTRAGE.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO GLOSS OVER THE DEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Although the Germans are stoutly asserting that the Rewa must have been sunk by a mine, they are simultaneously seeking to justify its destruction by renewing the charges against the British of misusing hospitalships. The latest story is that certain Spanish officers have left their posts as observers on hospitalships because the latter carried as fever patients troops who were really healthy. The "Koelnische Zeitung" giving this report, adds that the misuse of hospitalships has not yet led the Germans to regard them as wearing a deceptive mask and to act accordingly.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN BEAUMONT-CAURIERES WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports violent artillery actions in the Beaumont-Cauriores wood sector on the right of the Meuse.

LAWLESSNESS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Frequent looting of "hats" (markets) in Twenty-four Pergunnas District having taken place during the last few weeks, the District Magistrate and Police Superintendent of Alipore are taking vigorous measures to prevent further acts of lawlessness. Several armed police constables have been stationed in each "hat."

THE BRESTLITOVSK CONFERENCE.

GERMAN VERSION.

WRANGLING OVER STATUS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

HOFFMAN RIDICULES CLAIM FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 16.

The German version of the proceedings of the Committee appointed at Brestlitovsk on the 11th January to discuss territorial questions, shows that the delegates wrangled for two days without result over the question of status of the populations of the occupied territories and their evacuation. The Germans contended that the peoples of the occupied territories, through plenipotentiary bodies, had already expressed a desire for severance from Russia. The Russians denied that these bodies were representative and proposed as substitution for two articles in the preliminary peace treaty, four articles of which the following is a summary:—

RUSSIA'S CONDITIONS.

Firstly: The right to territory and self-determination belongs to nations and not to the occupied parts thereof.

Secondly: Austria and Germany renounce claims to annexation of the occupied Russian territories and undertake not to restrict their independence by force or military conventions. Before the constitution of these regions on the basis of self-determination, voting to determine the fate of regions must be carried out after foreign armies have been withdrawn and fugitives and deportees have returned. The date of withdrawal of armies to be determined by a special commission.

Thirdly: After the signature of peace, these territories to be administered by a temporary body comprised of various political parties which shall organise a plebiscite.

Fourthly: The final position of the territories to be decided by a referendum.

GENERAL HOFFMANN'S PROTEST.

General Hoffmann protested against the victorious tone of the Russian proposals when a victorious German army stood upon their territory. He ridiculed the Russian claims to self-determination seeing that the Bolshevik Government was based on ruthless force. General Hoffmann re-asserted that the peoples of the occupied territories had unmistakably expressed a wish for separation from Russia. He said that the Courland Diet on 30th September requested German protection. The Lithuanian Diet on the 11th December proclaimed a desire for severance. The municipality of Riga and guilds of rural representatives on the 27th December claimed German protection and finally in December last representatives of the Oesel, Dago and Moon islands repudiated their previous connections.

Moreover for technical and administrative reasons the German High Command refused to evacuate Courland, Lithuania and Riga and the islands in the Riga Gulf.

Kuehlmann proposed an adjournment of deliberations in order that Germany might consult her allies. The sitting was accordingly adjourned to a date not fixed.

HERTLING'S SPEECH POSTPONED.

POLITICAL SURPRISES EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

A telegram from Berlin says that Hertling has postponed his expected speech in the Reichstag. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says he is ill and that political surprises in the next few days are probable.

RECOGNITION OF FINNISH REPUBLIC.

GREAT BRITAIN AWAITING RUSSIAN OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that Great Britain was awaiting an expression of opinion of the Russian people before recognising the Finnish Republic. He emphasised British sympathy with Finland.

POLITICAL STRIFE IN BERLIN.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WANT PEACE.

SEQUEL TO A "DISGRACEFUL ACT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

Whilst the pan-Germans continue their annexationist campaign the following incidents testify to the presence of other currents of opinion in Germany. Four thousand Independent Social Democrats, who for over a year have not been permitted to hold meetings, attended a meeting of the Fatherland Party at Jena and passed an unanimous resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding. They then stormed the platform and threw out the Fatherland representatives.

A meeting at Frankfort which was addressed by Dernburg, the former Colonial Secretary, passed a resolution in favour of peace on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 19th.

DISABLED SOLDIERS RETURN IRON CROSSES.

In connection with the recent meeting of the Fatherland Party in Berlin 325 disabled soldiers have sent von Tirpitz their Iron Crosses "as the lasting memorial of the disgraceful act of his supporters."

MAN-POWER IN U. S.

MILITARY REGISTRATION OF ALL MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

In the Senate a Bill has been introduced providing for military registration of all men who have attained twenty-one years of age since June, 1917, and also empowering the authorities to give furlough to army men for harvesting.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

A Bill has been introduced increasing the daily war allowance to soldiers at the front from one to three francs.

AVALANCHE IN NIIGATA.

173 PERSONS BURIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TORIO, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

An avalanche has occurred in the province of Niigata, 173 persons having been buried.

NEW ARCTIC ISLAND FOR CANADA.

EXPLORER STEFANSSEN'S DISCOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 16.

Explorer Stefanssen claims for Canada several new large Arctic islands north-west of Banks Land which he discovered in the spring of 1916.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS

RUSSIAN OPINION HARDENING AGAINST GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Neutral advices state that the Germans are disturbed by the possible failure to trap the Russians into a separate peace. Russian opinion is hardening against the Germans and local generals are making the most of it. Both sides seem to have hoped to bring the Entents into the negotiations and the failure has resulted in mutual recriminations and the exposure of Germany.

WIDENING BREACH BETWEEN POLITICIANS AND SOLDIERS.

According to the "Daily News" Petrograd correspondent the Germans wished to break off the negotiations at Brestlitovsk on a technical point, so that their own people might not know their real attitude. M. Trotsky abandoned the claim to transfer the negotiations to a neutral territory in order to prevent this manoeuvre and to run the Germans down to the questions of Poland and the Russian provinces. The correspondent adds that the Germans are taking every means to stop fraternisation. The breach between the politicians and the soldiers is widening in Germany and quarrels among the latter are much more frequent.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

JENSEN AERODROME BOMBED.

PATROL ACTIVITY IN JERUSALEM SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 16.

An official message from Palestine says in spite of weather our aircraft bombed the Jensen aerodrome, the Amman station and the Hedjaz Railway with good results. Two of our machines are missing. There has been considerable patrol activity in the Jerusalem sector. We raided the Much Mas village taking prisoners. There has been similar activity in the coastal sector eastward and northward of Jaffa.

WAR BONDS.

RECORD SALE IN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

Over thirty-three million sterling worth of war bonds were sold by the banks last week. This is a record. The total sales by the banks now aggregate nearly £254 million sterling. The Post Office sales during the week ended January 5th amounted to £968,000 sterling, making the Post Office aggregate over twelve millions. The sale of War Savings Certificates is also increasing.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

It is understood that the Government, at the instance of Mr. Bonar Law, has decided to appoint an independent committee of business men to inquire into the expenditure of the war departments. One of its first tasks will be to inquire into the complaints of over-staffing and inefficiency.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR 1917.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 16.

Exports for December show a decrease of £2,787,946 and imports an increase of £9,415,206 as compared with December 1916. Exports during the year 1917 show an increase of £19,029,284 and imports an increase of £116,749,915 as compared with 1916.

AMENDMENT TO NON-FERROUS METAL BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 16.

In the House of Commons Sir Arthur Stanley announced that he proposed to move an amendment to the Non-ferrous Metal Bill making it clear that the Bill did not affect any business carried on entirely outside the United Kingdom.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

LORDS REJECT REFERENDUM AMONG WOMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 17.

The House of Lords has rejected by 90 votes to 62 the proposal for a referendum among women on women's suffrage, which clause has been left substantially unaltered.

BENGALEE REGIMENT.

STRENGTH RAISED TO 2000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Dr. Mallick, Honorary Secretary, Bengalee Regiment Committee, announces in all 2,000 men have so far been raised for the Bengalee Regiment as compared with 1,820 originally asked for by the military authorities. He appeals for another 400 men to make up the first Brigade from Bengal. Terms have been improved and the Bengalee sepoy now get a bonus of Rs. 50 on joining, besides pay of Rs. 11 monthly and food free. Further, the Committee give additional Rs. 10, where separation allowance is necessary. There is a chance of promotion up to Rs. 130 per month with pension. Arrangements have been also made for sending railway fares and incidental expenses from the Central Committee to all recruits whose applications forms are properly filled up.

M. VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

CONSTANTINE'S PERFIDY.

KAISER'S REPRESENTATIVE IN GREECE.

Three Ministers,—Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill—pronounced eulogies of M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, at a meeting held on November 23 in the Mansion House to welcome him to England, writes the "Manchester Guardian." The meeting was arranged by the Anglo-Hellenic League. Many members of Parliament and prominent phil-Hellenes were present, and there was a large gathering of the Greek community, including the Greek Minister, Dr. Gennadius. This was the first time that M. Venizelos had made a public appearance in England.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of an eloquent tribute to M. Venizelos, spoke of him as by common consent the most distinguished living representative of a great historic race.

M. VENIZELOS.

M. Venizelos, who was given a great ovation, said: This war is a struggle between democracy and autocracy, between the ideas that make life worth living and a State and one man who are attempting to dominate the whole world in contempt of all law, human and divine. Greece understood she could bring only small efforts to bear, but if they had been exerted in the right spot at the right moment far-reaching results would have been secured. The right moment was that of the Dardanelles venture. And I then insisted we should take part at once. Had not my policy been frustrated by dissent on the part of the Crown, I can assert without exaggeration that the occupation of the peninsula which was then unprepared for defence would have been accomplished in a week, and the effect upon Constantinople would have been so great that we should have had in all probability a separate peace with Turkey.

The Straits would have opened to the Allies. The otherwise difficult equipment of Russia would have been effected by way of the Black Sea. The Russian retreat of 1915 would have been avoided, Bulgaria would not have dared to have moved against the Entente Powers, and peace might have been secured in the course of the year 1916.

The whole of this policy was frustrated by ex-King Constantine. (Loud groans.) He maintained that our duty was to remain outside the great war, and only to take part in the fulfilment of our treaty obligations towards Serbia when Bulgaria attacked Serbia. The people of Greece declared in his (M. Venizelos's) favour, but the six months which intervened till he was called back to power witnessed considerable changes in the circumstances in which the participation of Greece in the Dardanelles expedition could have had decisive results. It only remained for his Government to declare that while remaining neutral they could not allow Bulgaria to attack Serbia.

CONSTANTINE'S PLEDGE TO THE KAISER.

But (said M. Venizelos) ex-King Constantine had assured the German Emperor, before I had assumed power, that Bulgaria need have no fear in attacking Serbia, for under no circumstances would he permit the intervention of Greece in favour of Serbia. When Bulgaria mobilised the King again compelled my resignation. When I told him that according to our liberal Constitution he had no right to dismiss me as my policy had received the approval of the electorate he said that where great national matters were at issue the Sovereign was not bound by the will of his people, he being responsible to God alone, and he was bound to insist on such a policy as he might consider most advantageous for the nation. The King, as subsequent events have proved, was practically the representative of the Kaiser in Greece. He sacrificed not only the honour of the country but its most precious and vital interests. The position of Greece became tragic. She saw herself being dragged to infamy and disaster by the King himself, while the people remained unable effectively to resist—for resistance might have resulted in civil war, and would have opened opportunities to Bulgaria and for the invasion of Eastern and Western Macedonia.

The policy of the ex-King in throwing open Macedonia to the Bulgarians led to the establishing of the Provisional Government and the demand for the abdication of Constantine. The ex-King's policy not only robbed Greece of her most cherished national ideals but brought her to the edge of a precipice. He hoped they would not judge the Greek nation as responsible for the personal policy of the dethroned King, nor consider the matter of the Serbian Treaty as reflecting upon them. He could assure them that during that protracted and painful crisis the great majority of the Greek people never approved of that treachery.

M. Venizelos then referred to the traditional admiration of Greece for British constitutional rules, and said that from the moment that Britain entered the war no one doubted that the German venture was doomed. It was only by victory that brute force would be abolished and that real peace could be secured. No German successes had shaken the faith of the Greeks in ultimate victory—such a victory as would abolish brutal force and establish justice in the world.

FAILURE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MISAPPLICATION OF RESOURCES.

AMELIORATIVE WORK NEGLECTED.

REVERSION OF POWERS TO MUNICIPALITY SUGGESTED.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the advisability of submitting to Government a representation for transferring to the Municipality the powers and duties in respect of the City at present vested in the Board of Trustees appointed under the City of Bombay Improvement Act have submitted for approval the following draft representation to Government on the subject. In their representation the Corporation after reviewing the circumstances in which a separate Improvement Trust came into existence and the main reasons advanced by Government in 1898 for deciding to constitute a separate Trust, point out that the Trust has failed to discharge the obligations imposed on it by law and that the diversion of a very great part of the resources of the Trust from the improvement of insanitary areas to the construction of main roads and the consequent practical neglect of the slums have had, and still continue to have, most serious effects on the health and well-being of the poorer inhabitants of the City. The Corporation consequently urge that the work of improvement of Bombay which has always rightfully belonged to the Municipality should now be made over to it.

Messrs. J. A. Wadia and A. H. White members of the Committee have not signed the report as they are unable to agree with it but have attached separate minutes of dissent. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, another member of the Committee, has signed the report subject to a minute.

The draft representation reads as follows:—After detailing the circumstances under which the Improvement Trust came into being the representation proceeds:—

The Corporation think that, although the work assigned to the Improvement Trust requires powers other than those conferred by the City of Bombay Municipal Act, it both has been, and is, admitted that the improvement of the City falls properly within the sphere of Municipal Government. It was recognised even in 1897 that the special machinery then proposed to carry out this work was to be temporary, and not permanent. The decision to entrust the improvement of Bombay to a special agency, rather than to the Municipality, was arrived at when an overwhelming catastrophe threatened alike the health of the City and its commerce, and this decision was based on the view that a separate Trust would be able to improve effectively the insanitary areas in Bombay within a comparatively short space of time. Additional reasons for the decision were the belief, for which there appeared to be good grounds at the time, that the task assigned to the Trust was entirely beyond the financial means of the Corporation and that the Municipal Executive already had a sufficiently burdensome task in administering the general affairs of the City.

It is not open to dispute that the expectations entertained by Government in 1897 as to the time within which the Trust would be able to effect the improvement of Bombay have proved to be unduly sanguine. Although the Corporation have been able to furnish the Trust with resources far in excess of what was anticipated in 1897-98, it is agreed on all hands that an enormous amount of work for the sanitary improvement of the City has still to be carried out and that many years will be required to complete it. This fact alone furnishes the Corporation consider, a strong reason why Government should now consider whether the special agency established as a temporary measure in 1898 should be continued any longer, or whether the work of the Trust should now be made over to the Municipality.

FAILURE OF THE TRUST.

Government are well aware that there have been, and are, serious differences of opinion in regard to the work which the Trust has done in the past, and in particular as to the policy which it has adopted in recent years. The Corporation have considered it their duty on many occasions to submit to Government emphatic protests against what they have considered the failure of the Trust to discharge the obligations imposed on it by law. The question whether the Trust are not bound to devote their energies and resources to the direct improvement of slums and insanitary areas, and to the construction of chawls, has been discussed at great length, and the views which the majority of the Corporation have held in regard to the "indirect methods" favoured by the majority of the Trust have been explained in detail in the representations addressed to Government by the Corporation in 1911 and 1915 regarding the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme and the Parel Road Street Scheme. The Corporation have never contended that the *only* means to be adopted for the development of Bombay were the direct improvement of slums and the construction of chawls for the poor. But they have urged, as strongly as they could, that these were the primary obligations of the Trust; that this is indicated clearly in section 23 of the Improvement Trust Act, and in the preamble to the Act; that the "indirect method" was not contemplated by the framers of the Act as a method to be adopted by the Trustees and that the diversion of a very great part of the resources of the Trust from the "immediate improvement of insanitary areas" to the construction of main roads and the consequent practical neglect of the slums have had, and still continue to have, most serious effects on the health and well-being of the poorer inhabitants of the City. The fact that direct slum improvement has been neglected by the Trust in recent years is not in dispute. As regards chawl construction it is sufficient to note that while 16,606 families living in one room tenements were displaced up to the 31st March 1917 by the operations of the Trust, only 1,624 permanent one room tenements were constructed by the Trust up to the same date, and that while it was estimated that 6,266 one room tenements would be demolished subsequent to the 31st March 1917 in all sanctioned schemes other than the Parel Road schemes provision had been made for the construction of only 1,120 in those schemes. The result is, as was stated recently by the Executive Health Officer, that the question of insanitary areas and dwellings for the poorer classes remained practically in the same position as in 1902, the year in which the late Mr. W. L. Hervey, the then Municipal Commissioner, represented to the Trust that it was a fair question for consideration whether the immediate treatment of insanitary areas from which disease radiated to the surrounding localities was not of greater urgency than the construction of streets through the City. That was more than 14 years ago, the street schemes to which the Improvement Trust have devoted their energies are still very far from complete, and it will be very many years before the full effects of the "indirect methods" will have been realised. Meanwhile, the great majority of the insanitary areas, the urgent necessity for the improvement of which was the reason for the Trust's creation in 1898, continue to exist.

AMENDMENT OF BUILDING BY-LAWS.

It has been urged by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust that it is not in the interests of the City to undertake comprehensive schemes of direct slum improvement until the Corporation have amended their building by-laws so as to check the formation of new slums, and until the law has been amended so as to make applicable to Bombay City some of the provisions of the English Housing of the Working Classes Act. From this view the majority of the Corporation have entirely dissented. I am to remark that the building bye-laws were amended in 1910 and again in 1913, and that the question of further amending them with special reference to the points just mentioned is now under consideration. Although the Corporation have not yet arrived at a decision in regard to the amendments now to be made, there is now a general agreement in regard to matters of principle, and all that remains is to find a satisfactory formula for rules which, without imposing undue hardship on the owners of house property in the congested areas, will effectively prevent properties now insanitary or sites already overcrowded from becoming more so, and thus provide safeguards for improvements, whether effected by means of the Improvement Act or otherwise. The Corporation confidently hope that a definite solution of this difficult problem will be found in the very near future.

As regards the argument that under the Improvement Act as it stands, direct slum improvement is unduly expensive and unduly favourable to owners of house property, and that an amendment of the Trust Act is therefore essential, if progress is to be made, I am to make only two remarks. The improvement of the slums in Bombay and the provision of living accommodation for the large numbers of people in the City who are either homeless or cannot find rooms satisfying even a modest standard of sanitation is very much more important and urgent than the discovery of the most economical methods of effecting improvements. Further, if the view which the Chairman of the Improvement Trust has so strenuously advocated is correct, its correctness will be established in a comparatively short time by actual experiment. The rate-payers of the City, on whom the financial burden of the Trust operations ultimately fall, will then, the Corporation are convinced, have no hesitation in urging an amendment of the law, which it will be easy to effect if and when the necessity for it is generally recognised.

The Corporation do not allude to the conflicts of opinion between the Trust and themselves in any spirit of controversy. That these conflicts exist, that they have been accentuated in recent years, that in consequence progress in the improvement of Bombay has been very greatly retarded and that the continuance of these conflicts is most detrimental to the interests of the City—these, the Corporation submit, are facts not open to dispute. They would earnestly urge upon Government that the only practicable and proper solution of the problem arising from the present deadlock lies in the transfer of the powers and duties of the Trust to the body in which the Municipal government of the City is vested by law.

WORK CUT BEYOND RECOURCES OF CORPORATION.

I am now to discuss another of the reasons given by Government in 1898 for constituting a separate Improvement Trust, namely, that the work assigned to the Trust was far beyond the financial resources of the Municipality.

There were good reasons in 1898 for holding such a view. In his letter No. 11907, dated the 4th March 1898, the President of the Corporation, Sir George Cotton, had to represent to Government the "grave aspect which the financial position of this Municipality had assumed, and the impossibility of its carrying out schemes that were urgent and imperative if the plague charges were required to be defrayed from its general resources. He remarked in para. 2(i) of his letter:—"Taking the income of this Municipality at its highest level (i.e., assuming taxation to be at the maximum allowed by law) and *allowing nothing for unforeseen expenditure*, the balance that may with reason be expected to be available to meet the interest and sinking fund charges is Rs. 25,75,000" (or Rs. 24,54 less than the amount required). The total income of the Municipality, taking the general tax at 12 per cent., was estimated in the letter referred to at Rs. 76,62,000 and the debt charges at Rs. 24,79,521. The Surplus Cash Balance in May 1898 was reduced to what the Commissioner described as the perilously low figure of Rs. 51,540.

The position now is entirely different. The total income of the Municipality last year was Rs. 1,49,99,433, the general tax being 9½ per cent. or 2½ per cent. below the maximum, and the water charges being much lower than in 1898. If the general tax had been levied last year at the maximum rate the total income would have been almost double the maximum assumed possible in Sir George Cotton's letter. And the surplus cash balances at the end of 1916-17, after deducting the amount of Rs. 10,98,112-14-3 since paid as contribution to the City Improvements Trust, amounted to Rs. 39,00,911-2-2. It is true that the demands on the Corporation's resources have grown, and are likely to grow, with the growth in their income. But their financial position is manifestly very different to what it was in 1898, and they consider that if the assets and liabilities of the Trust are made over to them, if they are given the same powers of borrowing for improvement purposes which are now vested in the Trust, and if Government undertake to provide the annual subvention of 4½ lakhs of rupees already promised, there is no reason to fear that the Municipality will not be financially in a position to complete the work of the Trust.

A further argument which was advanced in 1898 against entrusting to the Municipality the special powers for the improvement of Bombay which were vested in the Trust was that the Municipal staff were already overburdened with the duties imposed on them by the Municipal Act. The Corporation are bound to admit that this argument might still be advanced against the proposed transfer of the work of the Trust to the Municipality. Since 1896 the Municipal staff, and especially the staff of the Engineering and the Health Departments, has been greatly strengthened. The expenditure on these two departments in 1896 was Rs. 29,65,516. The expenditure for the year 1915-16 was Rs. 54,06,595, and the cost of establishments in these departments during 1915-16 was Rs. 21,13,387 against Rs. 10,49,675 in the year 1895-96. But, though the increase in expenditure has been enormous and the increase in efficiency considerable during the last 20 years, the work imposed on the staff and the increased demands made on them by the development of the City, by the growing desire of the public for improved Municipal administration and an extension of its scope, and by such changes as the development of fast traffic, have increased still more rapidly, and the Corporation recognise that radical changes in the organisation and methods of working of the Municipal Executive staff would be necessary even if the Trust were to continue as a separate body. They realise that the work of re-organisation will be considerable, but they do not believe the difficulties to be insuperable, and they hope, with the assistance of the Commissioner, to overcome them within a comparatively short time.

I have now reviewed briefly the circumstances in which a separate Improvement Trust came into existence and the main reasons advanced by Government in 1898 for deciding to constitute a separate Trust instead of enlarging the powers of the Municipality. I have referred to the fact that the Trust was from the first intended to be a temporary institution only and that it was formed in most abnormal conditions to meet a temporary emergency. It cannot be contended that these conditions continue to exist. Plague unfortunately still remains, but the Municipal Health Department has given sufficient proof of its capacity to keep it well under control. It is now regarded as one of the ordinary endemic diseases and five years ago Government cancelled the appointment of a special Plague Commissioner and left it to the Municipality to deal with the disease under the powers given by the Municipal Act. I have referred to the fact that the expectation that the Trust would complete the work assigned to it in from 20 to 25 years has been very far from being realised, and have suggested this as in itself a reason for considering whether the retention of a separate body of Trustees to carry out part of the Municipal business of the City is necessary. I have alluded to the controversies between the Trust and the Corporation, the existence and continuance of which afford, the Corporation consider, one of the strongest reasons for putting an end to the present division of responsibility. I have referred to the great improvement since 1898 in the financial position and resources of the Municipality. I have explained that the Corporation realise the necessity of an adequate reorganisation of the Municipal staff, especially in view of the increased responsibilities for which they ask. And I have urged that in view of all this the transfer of the functions of the Trust should not be delayed and that the work of the improvement of Bombay which has always rightfully belonged to the Municipality should now be made over to it.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I am now to add another potent reason why the transfer should not be delayed. It has been provided in section 80 of the Trust Act that if the Board should fail to pay any interest due in respect of any loan taken in pursuance of section 52 or to pay or to set aside and invest any such as required by section 55, the Accountant-General, Bombay, should make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as ought to have been set aside and invested under section 55, and that the Municipal Commissioner should forthwith pay to the Accountant-General from the Municipal Fund a sum equivalent to the sum so paid or invested by him. The same section provides that whenever the Commissioner has made any payment to the Accountant-General, Government shall reimburse the Corporation out of the rents and income attached under the section and that if such rents and income prove insufficient for the purpose, the Corporation may, with the previous sanction of Government, levy any such special tax as may be sufficient to repay to the Municipal Fund the amount withdrawn by the Commissioner as aforesaid. It is thus the Corporation who guarantee the solvency of the Trust and are liable to meet, by the imposition of supplementary taxation, if necessary, all the uncovered liabilities of that body. Such a situation is anomalous in the extreme. It is an acknowledged principle of local self-government that if a Municipal body is required to pay for a service, it should have the power to control it. It was in consonance with this principle that the latest arrangements concerning the police charges and the liabilities of the Municipality in respect of primary education and medical relief were arrived at, and the same principle has since been strongly empasized by the Decentralization Commission in their report. Nothing could be more repugnant to the principles of local self-government than that one local body should be held responsible for all the financial obligations of another body having legal authority to incur, with the sanction of Government, unlimited liabilities, regardless of the wishes of the body which finances it.

Further, there is a growing desire throughout the country for the development of local self-government, and Government have in various ways recognised the reasonableness of the desire. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay think that they may fairly claim to have attained such a standard in local administration as to merit favourable consideration of the request that they now make. And that request is not for new rights but merely that the temporary assignment of part of their functions to a separate body should cease to exist. In their letter No. 5242, dated the 28th September 1897, (quoted above), Government represented as a precedent for the present Trust the City of Glasgow Improvement Trust. They omitted to mention the fact that the Trustees appointed to administer the Glasgow Improvement Act, 1866, were the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and their successors in office; in other words the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. What the Corporation now submit is that the analogy between the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Glasgow Improvement Trust be made more complete by the appointment of the Corporation as Improvement Trustees.

TO END THE TRUST.

Section 71A of the Improvement Trust Act provides that when Government are satisfied that there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the Board of Trustees, they may, after consulting the Corporation, dissolve the Board with the previous sanction of the Government of India. It appears to the Corporation that the issue of a notification under that section will not be sufficient to effect the transfer which they desire—as the work now assigned to the Trust will have to be continued and completed—but that special legislation will be necessary. The details of such legislation will clearly require careful consideration, and, if Government approve the principle of the proposed transfer, I am to express the hope that they will be pleased to consult the Corporation before formulating specific proposals. I am, meanwhile, with a view to facilitate Government's consideration of the larger question of principle, to put forward tentatively the following suggestions as to how the transfer might be effected. I am to suggest that while retaining the existing City of Bombay Improvement Act Government should pass a special Act providing that while it is in force the Corporation shall be the Trustees under the Improvement Act and the Municipal Commissioner the Chief Executive Officer of the Trust, that all but the most important powers and duties of the Trusteees shall be exercised and discharged, not by the whole body of Trustees (the Corporation), but by an Improvement Committee of the Corporation constituted in the same manner as the Standing committee; and that, except in respect of the powers and duties expressly reserved for the whole body of Trustees this Committee shall be the Board of Trustees contemplated by the existing Act. The special Act should, it is suggested, contain a schedule assigning all the executive powers now vested in the Chairman of the Trust to the Municipal Commissioner, and his powers and duties in regard to presiding at meetings, etc., to the Chairman, Improvement Committee (or the President of the Corporation when the whole body of Trustees was sitting). The amalgamation of the staffs of the Municipality and the Trust would, it is considered, be necessary to the success of the scheme, in order to secure the proper co-ordination of the work now done by two separate executive organisations. All officers and servants of the Trust should therefore, on the transfer being effected become officers or servants of the Municipality. The pay and allowances of men employed on Trust work alone should be charged to the Trust funds just as the pay and allowances of men employed on Municipal loan works are charged to loan funds. And the pay of the Commissioner and his establishment and of officers and servants employed partly on Trust work and partly on Municipal work should be distributed between Trust funds and Municipal funds, with appropriate sanction. The sections relating to staff and representations (sections 23, 47(a) and 51, references regarding schemes to the Corporation would require some modification, and formal sales, etc., of property by the Corporation to the Trust and *vice versa* might be made unnecessary by providing for the adjustment of accounts in respect of such transfers with suitable sanction. The provisions of the Improvement Act in regard to Government control over the operations of the Trust would remain as at present. There would continue to be a separate budget for improvement work, and the liability of the Municipality to make over to the Trust annually a sum equivalent to two per cent. on the rateable value of properties would not be altered. The provisions of the Municipal Act in regard to the appointment, etc., of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner would require re-consideration, and a few other minor modifications might be necessary.

TRUST'S FAILURE TO REFUND CREDIT BALANCES.

I am now to invite the attention of Government to the correspondence ending with my predecessor's letter No. 8522, dated the 9th March, 1914, regarding the question of strengthening the financial position of the Trust. In agreeing to the recent amendments of the financial provisions of the Trust Act, the Corporation represented that no provision had been made for any contribution from trade towards the improvement of this principal port of the Presidency, and they asked that the resources of the Trust should be supplemented by the receipts from a duty of 4 annas per bale of cotton exported from Bombay, on the understanding that should the proceeds of that duty fall short of the amount of Rs. 4½ lakhs which the Trust required as an annual subsidy and which Government had undertaken to secure for it, the balance should be made good by appropriation from the cotton excise duty so long as that duty remained in force. A Bill was subsequently introduced in the year 1914 to legalize the levy of a surtax on transfers of land and house property in the Town and Island of Bombay with a view to assigning the special revenue to the Trust. This Bill, however, was framed without regard to the original understanding as to the extent of the City's obligations towards financing the Trust and the basis of the recent revision of the financial provisions of the Trust Act, or to the specific understanding as to the source from which additional revenue for strengthening the financial position of the Trust should be derived, and the Corporation had to enter their emphatic protest against the proposal embodied in the Bill to saddle the City with an additional liability. They urged that the matter might be reconsidered and added that if the proposal for an export duty on cotton did not meet with the approval of Government, they would not object to any modified proposal, provided the principle that trade must contribute to the resources of the Trust was not overlooked and the additional contribution was levied from trade in any manner Government considered suitable and equitable. In view of this representation the Bill was withdrawn, but nothing further has been done in the matter and the Corporation trust the question will now be speedily and satisfactorily settled. I may point out that the Corporation agreed to the recent amendments of the Trust Act, although their financial interests were considerably affected thereby, on the distinct understanding that Government would provide for an annual assignment of special revenue to the Trust to the extent of Rs. 4½ lakhs. According to that arrangement the Trust should have received during the past six years Rs. 27 lakhs. In fact, however, it received nothing, while, during the same period, as the result of the amendments, the Trust has retained the following amounts which being credit balances it would have had to refund to the Corporation under Section 79 of the Trust Act as it stood before amendment:—

	Rs.
1911-12	2,90,000
1912-13	4,90,000
1913-14	7,40,000
1914-15	7,50,000
1915-16	7,90,000
1916-17	10,00,000
Total Rs.	40,60,000

The Corporation respectfully submit that without the promised subvention it would not be possible for them to carry out all the sanctioned schemes of the Trust and they wish it to be clearly understood that their undertaking to carry out the schemes including the Parel Road Schemes, in a spirit of compromise, is conditional upon this point.

In conclusion, I am to express the fervent hope of the Corporation that Government will be pleased to accede to the request of the Corporation at an early date.—I have, etc.

"OUR DAY" COLLECTIONS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The preliminary report on the collections for "Our Day" in the Punjab shows a provisional total for five divisions of Rs. 1,031,202. In addition to these direct donations, the provincial committee account for Rs. 60,000 more and the Lahore Lucky Bag for Rs. 35,000. The proceeds of Rawalpindi and Jullundur Lucky Bags are stated to be received and collections in some districts are still going on. Altogether it is hoped to realise 12¼ lakhs from the province and the Punjab native states have already provided a lakh and are expected to double that amount.

THE SCANDAL OF BENGAL INTERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

in British Jurisprudence, as a fundamental axiom, that every man is to be deemed innocent until he has been judicially found guilty of a crime.

"It is noteworthy but not surprising that the Bengal Government did not attempt to deny the charge of the Hon. Mr. Roy. Well may the "Bengalee" exclaim:

"Are we then to understand that the allegation is absolutely correct and that the Government thinks itself above the law of the land in dealing with the unfortunate detenus? If the Government cannot mete out such treatment even to the worst criminals how does it think its action justified by any consideration of law, equity or justice, in shutting the detenus in solitary cells for months together? No wonder therefore that some of them have gone mad or committed suicide in sheer desperation, caused by their dreary and helpless position."

How the Police Concoct Cases

The truth of the matter is that the Government have been guilty of gross ineptitude in their administration of the dangerous weapon of the Defence of India Act which the Legislature rashly put into their hands, and the sooner they set about undoing the mischief the better for their own credit and the tranquility of the country. So far there are no signs of such repentance, and the time has come for the leaders of the community to set about finding means of exposing the scandal in its naked horror in England. Nothing short of raising the matter in Parliament, to our mind, will do. Meanwhile, of course, we must once more urge upon the Government of India the imperative necessity of appointing such a Committee forthwith as was asked for by the Hon. Mr. R. C. Pal in the Bengal Council. As the Hon. Mr. D. C Ghose put it—"the longer we delay in forming an Advisory Committee the more the discontent will grow." The Government have admittedly acted in regard to the internees on the secret and unchallenged reports of the Police. No man in his senses in this country, outside the magic circle of the Bureaucracy, attaches the slightest credence to the reports of the C.I.D. It is a thoroughly discredited institution, whose incompetency and *mala fides* have been exposed times out of number. Mr. Ghose, in warning the Government against the kind of blind faith they have shown in police reports cited the conviction of various persons in the Mindapore Bomb Case, in which although confessions were duly recorded and other necessary evidence supplied, the accused were afterwards released as the Government discovered that the whole case against them was concocted! And that is only one example out of many. How any responsible Government can go on pursuing a policy of such utter infatuation as has commended itself to the Bengal Government passes one's comprehension. But the practical problem before the country now is that if the Government in India will not do the right and the just thing, demanded by the overwhelming consensus of public opinion, redress and reparation must be sought by direct appeal to the British public and Parliament.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MERCY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Bania *girl* widow, Ganga, aged about 17 years, was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Nasik for murdering her newly born child as the result of *enforced widowhood*, and the Bombay High Court confirmed that sentence in November last.

I appealed to H. E. Lord Willingdon to kindly pardon the poor girl for whose crime not *she*, but her caste tyrants were really responsible.

I am grateful to inform you that His Excellency has kindly commuted the poor girl's sentence of transportation for life to one of rigorous imprisonment for only one year.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, January 14.

A QUERY SOLVED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent "Anxious," on the subject of "Query" in your to-day's leading paper, I wish him to refer a book on "Sound Business" by Albert Bull. This book treats how its principles may be learnt and put to practical use.

SUNDER PANDURANG.
Book Seller.

Kalbadevi Road, Jan. 16

RUSSIAN HONOURS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 16.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of the following Russian honours for distinguished services in the war:—

The Order of St. Vladimir, Third Class, with Swords—Colonel F. G. Marsh.

The Order of St. Anne, Third Class—Captain W. M. Churchill and Captain J. D. Seale.

The Order of St. Stanislaus, Second Class—Colonel C. G. Carnegy, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Garden and Major C. L. Cobban. All are Indian Army officers.

Mr. Sidney Smith, Bar-at-Law has been appointed to act temporarily as Crown Prosecutor Madras, in the absence of Mr. J. C. Adam pending other arrangements being made. It is understood that it is under contemplation to abolish the post of Crown Prosecutor in Madras and to amalgamate his duties with those of the Public Prosecutor, the latter being allowed a special assistant.

Shem-el-Nessim

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A Harmony of Fragrance

CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste."

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

VIGOUR Can Be YOURS

the Vigour & Vitality of Health & Strength of Manhood at its best.

Where loss of vitality has struck you down, do not despond, regain your normal physical condition, and the man you used to be you will be once again if you take Vandan the greatest tonic for men. It will make you fit, and keep you fit, and will do so quickly and surely. Get a box to-day and notice the improvement within only a week. Priced at Rs. 2 per box.

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THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

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CASE AGAINST EUROPEAN GUARD.

"DAMNED BENGALI HOME RULERS."

On Saturday the case in which Babu Rajendranath Vidyabhushan, Prof. of Sanskrit College charged Mr. Macmahon, Guard, and Mr. Macdonell Assistant Station master of Bellaghatta Station with having attempted to assault him with a stick and having abused and insulted him by calling him "Damn your religion," "damned Bengali Home Rulers," came on for hearing before Rai S. C. Sinha Bahadur, Police Magistrate of Sealdah. Mr. D. Banerji Vakil with Mr. M. N. Banerji, instructed by Mr. A. T. Sen appeared for the prosecution. Babu Probodh Chandra Bose appeared for the defence. The defence having applied for an adjournment, the case was adjourned to 19th. The prosecution witnesses were ordered to sign a personal recognisance bond of Rs. 25 and the accused were ordered to sign a personal recognisance bond for Rs. 100 each to appear on the 19th January.—"A. B. Patrika."

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The 4th All-India Hindu Conference, it is declared in the public Press, will be held on the 9th, 10th and the 11th Feb:, 1918, at Allahabad during Kumbh.

It is now clear from the telegram received from the Secretary, Railway Board, in reply to the telegrams sent to him by the Secretary, United Provinces Hindu Sabha, that prohibition applies only to the intended or believed to be intended pilgrims but not for the delegates and volunteers of the All-India Hindu Conference. Another telegram from Pandit Deo Ratan Sharma, Secretary, All-India Hindu Sabha, clears the whole thing. He wires from Delhi, where he had gone for this purpose, that sanction for sale of tickets for delegates has been granted. Those who intend to join the conference may send their requests to Lala Girdhar Lal Agarwala, Vakil, High Court, Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Hindu Conference, 33, George Town, Allahabad, who will send them printed certificates which will help them in purchasing tickets for Allahabad. Subscriptions for membership of the Reception Committee and fee for delegates, etc., are as follows:—Members of the Reception Committee each, Rs. 10; Delegates, each Rs. 3; Ladies, each Rs. 1; Volunteers, each Rs. 8. —Donations will be received thankfully and gratefully.—Yours, etc.,

CHIRAJILAL SHAMRA,
Hindu Sabha Office

Allahabad, Jan. 12, 1918.

POLICE SEPOY'S ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly extend your kindness to the victims of police zoolum by publishing the following facts reported by eye-witnesses?

On Friday the 11th instant., at about 5-30 p.m., my friend, with his companions, was going to Delisle Road when the following incident took place at the Lower Parel Railway Level Crossing. A few carts and carriages were awaiting the gates to open to pass through when a cart came up from another direction and wanted to fall in line so that it could cross the Crossing with ease. The police sepoy on duty was on his guard to manage the traffic and asked the cartman to stop. Illiterate and ignorant though he was, he obeyed his *ma mop's* order but the less sensible bullocks took some seconds to stop and retrace their steps. This was quite sufficient to enrage the sepoy saheb who took the law in his hand and severely caned the cartman on the forehead. The poor man grumbled but to no purpose.

The sepoys are meant for protection, not for unnecessary harassment. To my mind, Sir, to use the cane, when a word would have sufficed, is most abominable and I wish the authorities' attention be drawn to such every-day happenings.

The Bombay public will thank you if you can help these ignorant men and save them from the police zoolum.

Please note the sepoy's No. was 2510.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJ LAL C.

Girgaum, Jan. 14.

ROMANES LECTURERS.

Mr. Asquith, who is to deliver the Romanes Lecture this year, is the sixth statesman who has been called to that distinguished duty. The course began, in 1892, with Mr. Gladstone's "Academic Sketch," and five years later Mr. John Morley gave his much-discussed discourse on "Machiavelli." Then in 1902 came Mr. Bryce, on "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind"; and ten years ago Lord Curzon discussed "Frontiers" with all the knowledge gained by his travels and experience in the East. Mr Balfour followed in 1909 with his "Criticism of Beauty." It is a fine intellectual array, and comparison would be invidious; but at any rate it may be said that the interest in Mr. Asquith's lecture will be as keen as that which prefaced the lecture of any of his predecessors. The fee for the Romanes Lecturer is only £25.

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 16.

The weather has been generally dry, but a fresh disturbance is appearing in north-west India. Conditions are still unsettled in the extreme south-west of the Bay.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain along the North-west Frontier and in the south of Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 3 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.923	Inches
Temperature of Air	79.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8	"
Dew Point	67.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.665	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.3	"
Maximum temperature of Air	80.8	"
Minimum do	72.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE.ESE.	WNW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do	177	Miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations while night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Temperature is in excess at Jodhpur both during the day and at night and in upper Sind at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humas fallen and is now in defect in the south-midity is normal or in defect. Temperature ern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Conditions have become again markedly unsettled in north-west India and off the Coromandel coast and local rain has fallen in north Baluchistan and south Malabar.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan, south-east Madras, Malabar and possible on the north Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall: Departr. 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th Jan.)	68.5	52.2	80	..	2.43	—1.03
Jask	75.4	57.2	78	..	2.43	+0.40
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Jan)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.3	46.7	64	..	0.02	—0.43
Rawalpindi	68.3	33.0	57	..	4.47	+2.29
Lahore	69.6	40.2	91	..	0.06	—0.87
Hissar	74.1	41.9	81	..	0.18	..
Ambala	71.9	43.8	75	..	0.39	—0.99
Delhi	72.9	52.0	64	..	0.19	—0.73
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.3	48.3	66	..	0.06	—0.60
Mainpuri	75.3	45.4	70	..	0.04	—0.94
Jhansi	76.3	45.8	74	..	0	—0.67
Cawnpore	74.2	46.1	78	..	0.40	—0.52
Allahabad	75.3	44.6	70	..	0.39	—0.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobsbad	73.1	48.0	63	..	0.02	—0.25
Karachi	78.0	61.2	51	..	0	—0.41
Ajmer	71.2	44.1	77	..	0	—0.59
Jaipore	74.0	46.2	62	..	0	—0.56
Kotah	75.8	49.6	58	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	68.4	53.4	43	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	53.7	63	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	83.1	62.4	87	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	77.1	63.8	75	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	86.1	59.3	46	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	56.0	80	..	0	—0.22
Surat	88.3	61.7	53	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	85.4	61.7	39	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.1	57.7	58	..	0	—0.26
Neemuch	76.7	51.4	55	..	0	—0.40
Indore	78.1	48.1	61	..	0	—0.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.4	49.4	58	..	0	—1.37
Saugor	78.3	48.0	40	..	0	—1.11
Hoshangabad	82.2	48.9	57	..	0	—0.90
Khandwa	82.4	49.2	44	..	0	—1.39
Akola	80.8	50.3	34	..	0	—1.32
Amraoti	79.4	48.8	56	..	0	—1.43
Nagpur	81.1	46.4	70	..	0	—1.18
Chanda	78.3	47.5	58	..	0	—0.75
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	70.5	77	..	0	—0.82
Ratnagiri	91.7	71.1	66	..	0.08	+0.57
Marmugao	84.2	68.3	95	..	5.55	+4.79
Karwar	89.9	68.0	32	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.0	49.7	47	..	1.40	+0.66
Ahmednagar	77.9	51.5	85	..	3.00	+2.00
Poona	80.2	49.9	81	..	3.87	+2.82
Sholapur	87.3	64.2	39	..	0.54	—0.89
Bijapur	80.5	51.7	47	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	78.3	54.8	40	..	4.61	+2.75
Aturangabad	79.9	59.1	57	..	0.33	—0.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.5	47.7	62	..	0	—0.77
Hyderabad	75.8	53.6	71	..	1.97	+0.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.4	69.3	65	..	2.41	—0.03
Calicut	87.8	71.6	79	..	7.27	+1.14
Cochin	88.7	72.7	80	0.35	14.37	+6.12
Colombo	83.7	71.3	90	..	18.35	—0.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.1	67.2	67	..	11.34	+5.20
Bellary	84.1	58.7	49	..	2.29	+0.15
Cuddapah	83.9	61.7	84	..	4.72	+0.14
Madras	81.3	71.4	87	..	17.31	—2.23
Banzalore	79.4	55.8	78	..	2.35	—1.19
Coimbatore	87.2	62.8	80	..	7.03	+2.81
Trichinopoly	88.1	66.0	80	..	3.40	—1.35
Negapatam	80.6	68.8	71	..	30.77	+8.38

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Correspondence strictly confidential.
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Please mention this paper when writing to us.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following casualties are announced:

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Overton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Owens, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F Pound, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G N Rodman, Field Artillery.
Lieut G S Sarson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A J Scott, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E Starrs, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Tulloch, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut K Webster, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A H Whalley, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut J Whittaker, Flying Corps.
Rev. F M Windley, Chaplain.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut F G Eckley, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut E C Hall, Essex.
Captain H T Jesson, Essex.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut E E Smith, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut K L Golding, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E E Pengilley, Royal Fusiliers.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut G F Parfect, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Captain H S Lidiard, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS

Second-Lieut F G Baker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H L H Fisher, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A F Goodchap, Gloucesters.
Lieut R J E P Goode, Dublins.
Lieut A H Middleton, Munsters.
Second-Lieut G G W Petersen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Spiro, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION KILLED.

Second-Lieut L H Hunt, Londons should read Lieut.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut Walter C Poole, Reserve.
Lieut Charles H Barnard, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Richard Williams, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Actg-Commandr Charles Oxlade, R. N.N
Lieut J R Ruffles, R. N.
Actg-Lieut C Stewart, Reserve.
Actg-Commandr Tom K Triggs, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Albert E Cuzner, R. N.

MISSING FEARED KILLED.

Lieut Henry Jones, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Frank Booth, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Andrew G Beattie, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Albert J. Dixon, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut John W Pinder, R. N.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER, Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on datum ft.	in.	LOW WATER, Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on datum ft.	in.
	Jan.					Jan.				
Wed.	16	m	1	22	30	4	m	7	34	16	6
			1	36a	28	0		7	28a	15	11
Thur.	17	m	2	2	29	9	m	8	18	16	5
			2	25a	27	7		8	11a	17	3
Fri	18	m	2	44	28	10	m	9	6	16	7
			3	23a	26	10		9	4a	18	9
Sat.	19	m	3	30	27	9	m	10	3	16	11
			4	30a	26	2		10	11a	20	3
Sun.	20	m	4	23	26	7	m	11	13	17	3
			5	55a	25	9		11	48a	21	5
Mon.	21	m	5	25	25	7					
			7	31a	26	0		0	27a	17	4
Tues.	22	m	6	42	24	11	m	1	33	21	7
			8	53a	26	9		1	39a	17	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.		Sunset	
"	16 (Wednesday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 22m.
"	17 (Thursday	"	7h 15m	"	6h 22m.
"	18 (Friday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 23m.
"	19 (Saturday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h. 24m.
"	20 (Sunday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 24m
"	21 (Monday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 25m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 25m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918,	5	5	10.6 p.m.
New Moon	"	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	8	44 2 a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 16th January, 1918, was 30.164 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 89 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Few equalled, but none surpassed in excellence and aroma, and the Plantation Coffee advertised by others is not to be compared with ours.

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Parchment Finest Peaberry	..	Rs. 4-12 per 7 lb. bag.
" No. 1	.. ..	.. Rs. 4-3 "
" No. 2	.. ..	.. Rs. 3-15 "

Fine Peaberry Coffee	.. ..	Rs. 4-7 Per 7 lb. bag.
No. 1 Coffee	.. ..	.. Rs. 3-12 "
No. 2 Coffee	.. ..	.. Rs. 3-6 "

Liberal Terms to the Wholesale Trade for Five Tons and over.

Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE Post free per V. P. P.

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6 One lb. Tins	.. .. Rs. 7- 4-0	.. Rs. 5-12-0	.. Rs. 5- 6-0.
4 " "	.. .. Rs. 4-14-0	.. Rs. 4- 0-0	.. Rs. 3-12-0.

Pink Label undoubtedly the best, but all guaranteed absolutely pure, and free from admixture of any kind.

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Satisfaction guaranteed; buy from us direct and be sure you get **BISON HEAD BRAND COFFEE** and thus full value for your money and save all intermediate profits.

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Small samples sent post unpaid on application.

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The MANAGER,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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